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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

The ſubſcription book for opening the canal and lock navigation between the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna rivers, was opened at the ſtate-houſe in this city on Thurſday laſt. Upwards of five hundred ſhares were ſubſcribed for on the ſame day.

It may be proper to obſerve on this occaſion, that no country in the world has equal advantages with America in general, for improving the natural inland navigation by canals. The Europeans have had to contend with obſtacles incomparably greater in this reſpect, than any we are acquainted with for forming a junction between the moſt conſiderable bays and rivers of the United States; as an inſtance, we will copy a ſketch of that immenſe work in France, called the canal of Languedoc:

The canal of Languedoc is the moſt ſtupendous work of art in Europe.—The project originated among the Romans who abandoned it as impracticable. Monſ. Riquer began the enterprize in 1666, and completed it in 1680, ſurmounting every obſtacle in a broken uneven country, carrying his works over and through mountains, and even removing rivers, which lay in his way, by aqueducts. Where the canal is carried through mountains it is curiouſly arched over with free ſtone. Deſcending towards the ocean there are 15 locks, and towards the Mediterranean 45, as well as 47 aqueducts and 8 bridges. Near Beziers there are 10 locks which have a pretty effect down a deſcent of 936 feet, and 66 feet from the level above.

This amazing work coſt upwards of 2 millions of crowns, half of which was paid by the king. It communicates to the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biſcay, paſſing Bourdeaux and Montpelier, being upwards of 150 miles in length, and of the utmoſt utility, eſpecially in time of war, as flats carrying 60 tons burthen keep up a ſafe and an eaſy inland water communication.

Late accounts from the country about the Miami and Muſkingum rivers, mention exceeding heavy rains to have fallen in thoſe parts from the middle of September, to October, ſuch as have not been known ſince the ſettlement of that part of the United States.

It has long been matter of complaint, that the large proportion of low, moiſt and drowned lands in the Delaware ſtate has been productive of diſeaſes, which in a great meaſure have baffled the power of medicine, and proved peculiarly fatal to infants and children under ſeven or eight years of age. The medical ſociety in Delaware, taking into conſideration the periodical yearly havock made by diſtempers incident to the ſituation and ſoil of that ſtate, has ſketched the outlines of a plan for inveſtigating the nature of ſuch diſeaſes, and if poſſible, counteracting their effects, upon the principles of reaſon and philoſophy. To accompliſh this intereſting deſign, they conſider no plan ſo likely to ſucceed, as the eſtabliſhment of a fund to defray the expence of Prize-diſſertations, both at home and from abroad, in the inveſtigation of the nature and cure of theſe complaints.—In diſcuſſing this queſtion, however, they premiſe, that no attention will be paid to doctrines founded on mere hypothetical reaſoning; facts and experiments being the only ground, on which they can conſent to draw concluſions——It will be required, too, in thoſe who ſhall contend for the annual prize on this ſubject, that the morbid cauſe be analyzed——that its preciſe origin, conſtitution & qualities be aſcertained; as well as its mode of introduction and operation on the human ſyſtem. Upon this plan it may be hopped that ſome power, deduced from the ſubſtance or juices of the vegetable creation, will be diſcovered, to counteract the baneful effects of ſolar heat upon humid putrefaction. The dominion of man over matter is inconteſtible, and although Nature unwillingly diſcloſes her arcana, yet through ardour and ingenuity of experiment, ſhe is continually ſuffering her myſteries to eſcape.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, Nov. 18.

"Having returned ſome time ſince from the town of Marietta, I muſt own to you, that while there, I participated fully in the ſurprize, with which all travellers are ſtruck at the view of the remains of thoſe immenſe fragments of Indian antiquity, that are ſtill ſeen at the junction of the Muſkingum and Ohio rivers. From the various relations I had formerly heard of theſe remnants of antiquity, I had been willing to perſuade myſelf that they were only the ſports of nature, and that imagination might have formed mole hills into pyramids and walls fifty or ſixty feet high. I do aſſure you my opinion was wholly changed upon my late ſurvey, and I am now convinced from a view of the Muſkingum works, and accounts of others farther weſt, that nations muſt once have exiſted in the interior parts of America almoſt as ſuperior to thoſe we call the aboriginal Indians in the art of war, as we are at the preſent day ſuperior to the ſame people, ſuppoſing them deſtitute of fire arms, and confined to their bows and darts.

"From any thing that I could ſee, theſe grand remnants of the labours of the ancients of this country may be of three or four thouſand years ſtanding. Certain it is, the preſent Indians can give no rational account, of the authors of ſuch works, but evidently deviate into fable, whenever they pretend to talk on the ſubject. As to ourſelves, we alſo *are only of eſterday and know nothing.* We may rationally ſuppoſe, however, that the revolutions in the hiſtory of man on this continent, muſt bear ſome analogy to what we know has been the caſe in Europe and Aſia. At certain periods of time the northern nations, of the old world, being more robuſt, hardy, enterpriſing and bold, as well as urged on by the powerful incentive of poverty, have always over-run thoſe to the ſouthward, and having incorporated themſelves with the vanquiſhed, at length become as effeminate and cowardly as the others, and then been conquered again in their turn by northern invaders.

"But at the period referred to in America, when theſe works were raiſed, a total extirpation of the civilized muſt have taken place; valour and ſkill muſt have been overpowered by numbers, and the Hyperborean barbarians, like an irreſiſtable torrent muſt have carried all before them. The numerous tombs that are ſeen in the remains of this ancient fortreſs at the Muſkingum confluence with the Ohio, may not improbably contain the bones of thoſe, who, while by their ſuperiour ſkill in fortification they repelled the enemy from their town, yet at length fell victims to hunger, and want of ſupplies of food, from which they were cut off by their invaders---Never could a better place have been choſen for defence than this, even ſuppoſing the beſieged without artillery; and it is not natural to ſuppoſe that a nation, merely barbarous, erratic, and without the uſe of iron could have raiſed ſuch prodigious ſtructures as theſe, the grand dimenſion of which are as follow---a breaſt work about fifty feet in height, and increaſing gradually in thickneſs to the baſe, where it is fifty yards in diameter. This breaſtwork is near two hundred and fifty yards in circumference. I ſhall detail ſome curious particulars, relative to theſe works, in a future letter."

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

Mr. DUNLAP,

AS ſome obſervations have appeared lately in your paper, relative to fires, and the mode of extinguiſhing them, and ſome citizens have determined to take the ſubject into conſideration; I beg leave to contribute my mite.—It is complained, that though the bucket is full of water when it leaves the pump, yet by the time it reaches the engine, it has loſt its contents—this is attributed to the careleſſneſs of thoſe who hand them, which may be partly the caſe; but the principal reaſon is the ill-conſtruction of the buckets, which are wide at the mouth and narrow at the bottom; now to keep the water ſafeſt from ſpilling, they ought to be wide at the bottom and narrow at the mouth—but the bucket-makers ſay that they cannot be made of this form, becauſe when finiſhed, they could not get out the mould they are ſhaped upon; admitting this, they may however be made of an equal wideneſs from top to bottom, and even this would be found on experience to be a great improvement on the preſent form.

But I believe the time will come, when there will be no occaſion for buckets or pumps to extinguiſh Fires, when the water of the Schuylkill or other rivers will flow in pipes under our pavement through every ſtreet in the city. To the great cities of London and Dublin rivers are brought from a conſiderable diſtance, to a head or baſon, where the pipes begin, fire plugs are placed in the pipes, at proper diſtances along the ſtreets. When a fire breaks out, the firſt thing the neighbours do is to take up the pavement and lay bare the fire plugs and inſtantly fixing in place of it a braſs tube, joined to a long leathern pipe, the water guſhes up with ſurpriſing force, and running through the pipe to where the engine is placed, perhaps fifty, one hundred, or even two hundred yards diſtance, ſupplies it with a conſtant ſtream of water, more than the moſt powerful of theſe machines can throw.

I do not mention thoſe particulars as giving information, for they are well known, but by way of a hint,—it is time to put this grand object of public utility into execution. I need not mention that the extinguiſhing fires is only a ſecondary conſideration; the prime object is ſupplying the inhabitants with water; and what a great convenience would it be to every family to have in their kitchen or yard, on the turning of a cock, abundance of fair river water, well known to be much wholſomer and much fitter for every uſe than hard pump water, even the beſt; and by running ſo far under ground, rendered altogether as cool in the warmeſt weather.

Sir, I ſat down with intention only to write about buckets, and here I have ſupplied the whole city with water; if you ſhould think proper to print theſe obſervations, I beg your indulgence for a few words more.

It may be aſked, where is the money to come from? Let us examine how it is effected in other countries; it is by chartered companies, with money raiſed by ſubſcription and the ſhares made transferable ſtock, without one penny expence to government; let us follow the example, and I have no doubt of large ſums being raiſed, for here is a ſolid foundation for ſubſcribers, for the ſecurity of their money, while water runs.

The New River Company of London, notwithſtanding their immenſe expence, and the low charge for water money, being, if I remember right, only twenty ſhillings ſterling p. ann. to each houſe, yet their ſtock ſells for more than 50 per cent. above par, and is eſteemed the ſafeſt of all public ſecurities. No wars, no commotions, no changes of government ever effect it. I ſhall only mention that it is a matter of free choice to every houſe-keeper, whether they have a pipe or not, ſo much ſo, that the company never even ſues for arrears due; the only remedy they take is to cut off the pipe, that is the ſmall leaden pipe, that leads from the main pipe to the houſe, which is never renewed to that houſe again, let who will live in it, until the arrears are paid up. I wiſh to ſee the city of Philadelphia maintain her reputation as the moſt flouriſhing on the continent, by taking the lead in all uſeful arts.

I am your conſtant reader,

PROJECTOR.

Philad. Nov. 30, 1791.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Monday, the 5th of December.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a paper containing a ſtatement by the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the diſburſement of all the money appropriated for the contingent expences of that Houſe for the laſt three years, amounting to twelve thouſand dollars; whereby it appeared that there is an exceſs of 3013 dollars and 23 cents above the ſums hitherto appropriated, which exceſs is now to be provided for. Ordered that the ſaid ſtatement be laid upon the table.

Mr. Benſon called the attention of the Houſe to the reſolve of Congreſs of the 7th Auguſt 1783, directing an equeſtrian ſtatue of General Waſhington to be made; and moved a reſolution to the ſame effect, which he laid on the table.

Mr. Parker called for the order of the day reſpecting the poſt-office and poſt roads; and Mr. Lawrance moved for the appropriation bill to be taken up, which, on taking the queſtion, was agreed to.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole—Mr. Muhlenberg in the the chair—went through the bill and made ſome amendments, after which they roſe and reported the ſame, which being agreed to by the Houſe, the bill with ſaid amendments were re-committeed to the ſame committee who brought in the bill, to prepare and report another.

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that he had received a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States, incloſing a ſtatement of his accounts of receipts and payments from the 1ſt July, to 30th Sept. 1791.

Dr.	Cr.
1,579,791. 4	917,557. 5
Balance in hands,	662,233. 99

Dollars, 1,579,791 4

The above balance he thus accounts for:

In the bank at Philadelphia,	136,830
Ditto at New-York,	465,924
Ditto Maryland,	31,392
Ditto Maſſachuſetts,	28,084
Making, as before, including fractions, - Dollars,	662,233

Theſe ſtatements are accompanied by certificates from the Auditor's office, &c. where they were examined.

Another paper contains a ſtatement of ſundry outſtanding drafts, amounting to 100,901 dollars, which leaves a balance due 1ſt July, 1791, of 488,737 dollars. Another paper ſtates the contingent fund at 361,422 dollars, and the general account of impoſt and tonnage at 654,633, the two laſt making 1,019,055 dollars, and the laſt paper which was read is a ſtatement of the balances due upon the ſeveral different appropriations, and cancelled warrants. Theſe different accounts were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker alſo laid before the Houſe a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of Manufactures, agreeably to the order of the Houſe of the 15th of January laſt: ordered that 200 copies be printed for the uſe of both Houſes.

Mr. Fitzſimons called up the motion he had laid on the table laſt Friday, for the appointment of a committee to examine and report the ſtate of the Treaſury Department.

Mr. Sedgwick wiſhed to know particularly what the duty of ſuch a committee would conſiſt in: he did not mean to oppoſe the motion, but aſked this queſtion for the ſake of being informed.

Mr. Fitzſimons explained that the duty of ſuch a committee he ſuppoſed would be generally to examine into the ſtate of receipts and payments of the public money, the mode in which the accounts of the Treaſury were kept; and in fact to report a ſuperviſion of the Department.

Mr. Gerry aſked leave to withdraw the motion he had made laſt Friday, and to ſubſtitute another in place thereof to the following purport, viz. That it be made the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to lay before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the third Monday of every annual ſeſſion, an account of all the monies received and paid for the preceding year, ſo far as the ſame have then been ſettled, and alſo to make report of the reſt as ſoon thereafter as the ſame can be aſcertained.

FROM THE MAIL.

IT is with real pleaſure and ſatisfaction that I behold the application of the proprietors of the ſail-cloth manufactory in the town of Boſton, to the Congreſs of the United States, for an act to ſecure them againſt the loſſes they are likely to ſuſtain by perſons counterfeiting their marks on ſail-cloth of an inferior quality. It is a ſubject which materially concerns every friend to the real proſperity and advancement of his country; and I entirely agree with thoſe gentlemen in opinion, that it is a ſubject which loudly calls for the immediate interpoſition of the legiſlature of theſe ſtates. For it is of the greateſt importance to the riſing proſperity, commerce, opulency, and of courſe greatneſs of this country, that the manufacturer ſhould be ſecured in the benefit and profit of his ingenuity, labour and induſtry, being an incitement to that induſtrious, enterpriſing and uſeful ſet of men to carry on, perſevere in, and bring to the greateſt poſſible perfection the various goods and articles by them undertaken and manufactured.

There is no greater check to this laudable ſpirit of enterpriſe, induſtry and home manufacture, than that of impoſtors fraudulently counterfeiting of marks, and impoſing and ſelling bad and ſpurious articles for good, real and genuine. It effectually cools the ambition of excelling and becoming ſerviceable to one's country, and is highly prejudicial to the good repute of our manufactures in foreign parts, conſequently has a tendency to leſſen inſtead of to increaſe our commerce. I might enumerate many of its baneful tendencies and effects, were it neceſſary, but it is a ſubject which needs no comment. And although this offence is one of the moſt heinous againſt the manufactures and commerce of this country, being abſolutely a ſpecies of forgery, and meriting condign puniſhment, yet there is not one of the ſtates in which impoſitions and frauds of this nature are properly guarded againſt, as much as is neceſſary, and the public good requires. Hence when a perſon thus injured, diſcovers and brings to public notice the aggreſſor, he can obtain no redreſs adequate to the magnitude of the injury he has ſuſtained, although he may go to an enormous expence and deal of trouble in the buſineſs, as well as a waſte of time, and after all is perhaps allowed by a jury, moderate damages by no means equivalent to the

oſs ſuſtained, much leſs does it prove a ſalutary remedy againſt future offences of the like nature.

A general act of Congreſs obviating theſe difficulties, and providing for the prevention of offences of this kind, and for the due puniſhment of the perpetrators of ſuch infamy and baſeneſs, experience daily convinces me would be of univerſal utility, and is a very deſirable thing in this country.

A MANUFACTURER.

PARIS, September 15.

The ceremony of the king's acceptation of the conſtitution did not produce here all the effect which the court expected from it. The cannons of the different ſections in the place of Louis XV. and of Henry VI. it is true, were fired; the chimes of La Samartaine were rung, and all the houſes illuminated; and all this inſufficient to tranquilize us entirely. The People appeared much better ſatisfied with the letter of the king, than they are with his oath.

There is ſcarcely room, however, to doubt, that this event will ſoon unite all parties, and entirely overthrow the different ſchemes which have been formed by the enemies of the public peace.

The queen, the prince royal, madame, the eldeſt daughter of the king, and madame Elizabeth, were preſent when the king took the oath; they were ſeated in a box behind the preſident.

Sept. 18. Yeſterday, for the firſt time ſince the journey to Varennes, the king took an airing on horſeback. Upon his Majeſty's arrival at the drawbridge, a vaſt concourſe of people, who had been drawn together by the report of his deſign to take an airing, and a deſire to ſee him, hailed him with repeated and ſincere ſhouts of Vive le Roi. An affecting joy was viſible in his countenance at theſe marks of love and attachment.

A deputation from the community of Paris repaired to the Thuilleries. The mayor, who was at its head, addreſſed the following ſpeeches to the King and Queen.

"SIRE,

"THE community preſents to your majeſty the homage and reſpect of the city of Paris. It lays before you the joy and the benedictions of the people. Two years of labour, of evils, and of ſtorms, are happily terminated by the completion of the conſtitution, and by your majeſty's acceptation of it. Henceforth reſting upon this conſtitution, Sire, and governed by immutable laws, you will promote the public proſperity. When every heart is devoted to you, when your's is devoted to the French, who will undertake to diſturb that intimate agreement of the Nation and its King? The moment which attaches you anew to France, and it to you, will ſecure the tranquillity of the city of Paris, which has been ſo long agitated. Peace, the goodneſs, the juſtice and the virtues of your majeſty are our true friends. You will fix them among us, Sire, and you will be happy in the love of the French, as the French will be in your welfare.

ANSWER of the KING.

"THE welfare of the nation will ever be the wiſh moſt dear to my heart. Its true welfare can only be attained by maintaining public order and tranquillity. You are to avail yourſelves of all the means with which the law inveſts you, to concur with me in attaining that end."

"MADAM,

"THE community preſents to your majeſty the reſpects of the city of Paris, in the moſt memorable epoch; the joy has been univerſal. The king has received the benedictions of the people; you have participated them, and the city of Paris joins the expreſſion of its ſentiments to the voice of the nation. May theſe ſentiments prove pleaſing to your majeſty! Deign frequently to recall them, and to recall them to the King:

Say, Madame, to the Auguſt Prince, brought up for France near your perſon, that theſe ſentiments are deſtined for him, and that we will one day repay him all the welfare which his tenderneſs and his cares ſhall have ſhed upon the king and upon your majeſty."

The QUEEN anſwered,

"THAT ſhe coincided in every thing with the ſentiments of the King; and entreated the municipality to aſſure the citizens of the capital, that ſhe would daily inſpire her ſon with them, and that ſhe would contribute to the utmoſt of her power to the welfare of the nation."

In the evening, by order of the king, the Thuilleries and the Champ Elyſſes will be illuminated.

LONDON, September 21.

In the courſe of a fortnight diſpatches of a very important nature may be expected from India, inaſmuch as they will announce either the capture of Seringapatam, or that Lord Cornwallis has been prevented from approaching it by the ſetting in of the rains, and the ſwelling of the Cavery. Should the latter be the caſe, the conqueſt of the Myſore will coſt the Company another campaign.

During the attack of the different redoubts and forts, previous to the ſurrender of Cananore, Captain Dunlap was ſtruck by a ſpent ball, which we are happy to add produced no bad conſequence.

Two or three men were alſo ſtruck in the ſame manner, but very ſlightly.

One poor fellow had a moſt remarkable eſcape—he was ſtruck with ſuch violence by a muſquet ball a little above the groin, that it fractured into a thouſand pieces a biſquet which he had fortunately put in his waiſtcoat pocket; he prays for the baker who made it---and though he loſt a tooth in the morning attempting to break it, he ſaved his life by pocketing the obdurate cauſe; he recommends it to his comrades (when biſcuits are attainable) never to go to battle without being well lined with ſuch a double defence, and juſtly claims the honour of being the firſt in diſcovering its good effects as external armour. Being a little ſwelled in the part, he applied the broken pieces of the ſame biſcuit, ſoaked as a poultice; ſo that in the preſent inſtance we are warranted in ſaying, that bread is not only the ſtaff, but alſo the ſhield of life.

The aggrandizements which muſt accrue to the Indian Company by the capture of Seringapatam cannot be otherwiſe than immenſe; for, independent of the revenues of the tyrant, and the quantity of ſpecie in that capital, its being the great emporium for the trade of the Carnatic will render it of ineſtimable value.

Their majeſties the Emperor and Empreſs of Germany made their public entry into Prague the 3d inſtant.

The Count d'Artois alſo arrived at the ſame time; but not with a view to aſſiſt at the ceremony of the coronation, for, accompanied by the Prince of Naſſau, he ſet off the ſame day to Hanau, on his journey from Pilnitz to Coblentz.

It was remarked, that during the ſtay of the Emperor and his Pruſſian Majeſty at Pilnitz, the Miniſter of France nor the Elector of Saxony appeared neither at that place, nor even at Dreſden, when the auguſt company came there to aſſiſt at the meeting.

On the 27th of Auguſt the Count d'Artois had, in the appartment of the King of Pruſſia, a converſation of two hours and a half with the Emperor and his Pruſſian Majeſty. After this converſation, Count d'Artois having retired, the two Monarchs continued in converſation for a whole hour.

After the converſation at Pilnitz, on the evening of the ſame day, when the company had reached Dreſden, there aſſembled, after ſupper, in the apartment of the King of Pruſſia, the Count d'Artois, Field Marſhal Count de Laſcy, Baron de Spielman, M. de Calonne, and Major General de Biſſchofswerder. The conference laſted till half paſt one o'clock in the morning, when the Emperor continued his route for Bohemia.

If in theſe conferences, covered till now with the veil of profound myſtery, there have been formed plans againſt the new conſtitution of France, it will be a long time before they can be executed; for moſt of the reports which have been circulated reſpecting the motions of the Auſtrian or other troops, have been without proper foundation.

Lord Auckland, the Miniſter of England at the Hague, took leave of the Preſident of the States General, on the 9th inſtant, and was to ſet off for London on the 12th.

The French National Aſſembly may be expected to give place in a few days to the firſt Legiſlature. One hundred and fifty of the new Repreſentatives were arrived in Paris about ten days ago, and the number required to conſtitute a Legiſlative Aſſembly is three hundred and ſeventy three.

The great majority of the new Members are men of the ſame deſcription and of the ſame ſentiments with thoſe who form the majority in the National Aſſembly. They will therefore be governed by the ſame maxims, and purſue the ſame courſe, with but few of the difficulties to embarraſs them which oppoſed their predeceſſors at every ſtep.

The meeting of the Parliament is fixed for an early day in November.

NORFOLK, November 19.

Arrived in Hampton road on Saturday laſt, the ſhip Patowmac, Capt. James Huie, from Liſbon, which place ſhe left on the 22d of September. Captain Huie informs us, that all ſhips bound to Liſbon, having Paſſengers on board, if the bill of health does not deſcribe them, and what buſineſs they have come on, the ſhip will be refuſed entry, and muſt lay quarantine, and muſt afterwards undergo an examination; and that there will be one of the worſt vintages in Portugal this ſeaſon that ever was known, owing to the great drought, there having been no rain for upwards of ſix months, and the warmeſt ſummer remembered by people of an old age.

BOSTON, November 19.

The honourable mention made of the American War, in the letter of the King of the French to the National Aſſembly, diſplays the goodneſs of that Monarch's heart, and ought to make ſuitable impreſſions on the minds of the free citizens of the United States.

The receipt of the intelligence of the Ratification of the French conſtitution by Louis XVI. ſpread ſatisfaction and joy through all ranks of citizens in this metropolis. The Bells were rung, and amidſt the Thankſgivings of the day offered to Almighty GOD, in our Temples, that pleaſing event very largely partook. In the evening the houſe of the Hon. Conſul of France, and ſeveral others, were beautifully illuminated.

Illuſtrious as M. de la Fayette has ſhewn himſelf, in the Hero, and the champion of liberty; his benevolence and philanthropy and ſplendour to his character.—Immediately on the Delivery of the Declaration of the King of the French, he moved for an act of amneſty and oblivion on all paſt political co duct——which was inſtantly decreed by the Aſſembly. In conſequence, we learn, the Refugee Princes, *ci devant* Nobles, *&c.* are returning into France.

FIRE!

Yeſterday morning about three o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in a pile of old houſes, in Malborough ſtreet, occupied by ſeveral black families—Though it was at conſiderable heigth when diſcovered, the activity of the citizens prevented any further damage than the loſs of the buildings immediately attached, which were either burnt, or pulled down.

Mr. Ruſſell.

THE fire which happened yeſterday morning is an additional circumſtance to convince the inhabitants of this town of the diſadvantage of wooden buildings erected in its centre, where, from the practices of many of thoſe who dwell in them, or from the nature of their appropriation, there is always danger to the neighbourhood.—Attention to the means of ſafety is one of the laws of nature. The means of ſafety ſeem, however, in ſome reſpects, of late, to be infringed on. What would be the conſequence, if the monſtrous wooden barn now building near the Main-ſtreet, contrary to law, ſhould catch on fire by ſome of the numerous lamps or candles, which muſt of courſe each night be employed in it? Let the wind blow in what quarter it would, from the very circumſtance of its ſituation, devaſtation and ruin muſt be carried before it.—Shall ſuch a large wooden lantern then be placed in the midſt of us, and ſhall it not be inquired by whom? Citizens awake. Your houſes are not yet on fire, but the torch is preparing, which, however undeſigned, may at one time communicate to them, and direful will be the blaze.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the National Manufactory, on Monday laſt, at Trenton, the following gentlemen were choſen Directors:

Thomas Lowrey,	George Lewis,
John Bayard,	Benjamin Walker,
Eliſha Boudinot,	John Dewherſt,
Archibald Mercer,	Nicholas Low,
Moore Furman,	Royal Flinn,
John Neilſon,	Alexander M'Comb.
William Duer,	

BALTIMORE, November 30.

Extract of a letter from Jefferſon Run, (Pennſylvania) to a gentleman in this town, dated October 14.

"The times are very troubleſome on account of the war with the Indians. Two volunteer companies have been to the towns this ſummer, killed 15 or 20 warriors, and took about 60 priſoners, moſtly ſquaws and children. There has been a draught of every third man, which coſts us £ 3 a man to hire the third. A body of about 4000 regulars and ſome militia ſtarted for the Maume towns, where, we hear, the Indians are fortifying themſelves, and intend, with the aſſiſtance of 600 Britiſh troops, to give us battle."

WILMINGTON, December 3.

We are informed from Dover, that the Convention have met, and proceeded to buſineſs, and choſen John Dickinſon, Eſq; Preſident.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Yeſterday being the day appointed by the Conſtitution for the meeting of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, a quorum of both Houſes met, and adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

A letter from Liſbon, dated Auguſt 31, ſays,

"In one of the Engliſh papers, which I encloſe you, you will ſee an account under the London head of Engliſh ſhips laden with fiſh lately arrived at this port. I am authorized to ſay the whole is a fiction; not one veſſel with new fiſh having yet arrived."

Wedneſday laſt being the Anniverſary of St. Andrew the Society in this city met at the City-Tavern, at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the choice of their Officers, for the enſuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen:

Preſident—The Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq.
Vice Preſidents. { The Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith, / Mr. James Craig, junr.
Treaſurer—Mr. John Shields.
Secretary—Mr. James Milligan.
Chaplain—The Rev. Mr. Wm. Marſhall.
Aſſiſtants—Meſſrs. Wm. Forbes, Gavin Hamilton, jun. Thos. Leiper, Thomas Mackie, Robt. Smith, Alexr. Anderſon.

After finiſhing the buſineſs of the day, the ſociety (being honored with the company of the officers of St. George and the Hibernian ſocieties) ſat down at four o'clock to a ſuperb entertainment provided by Mr. Edward Moyſton, and ſpent the evening in the greateſt harmony.

TOASTS.

1. The immortal memory of St. Andrew.
2. The United States.
3. The land of cakes.
4. The Preſident of the United States.
5. Scots mens wives and Scots mens bairns.
6. The Governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.
7. The bonieſt laſs in a the warld.
8. The ſons of St. George.
9. The ſons of St. Patrick.
10. The Hibernian ſociety.
11. Our ſiſter States.
12. The Nation and King of the French.
13. The King and Nation of Great Britain.
14. The friends of Freedom all over the world.
15. The Beggars Beniſon.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, dated September 26.

"You have heard of the glorious concluſion to the labours of the people of France. The crowned tyrants of Europe would certainly have interpoſed, but that they were apprehenſive that their own ſubjects were ready to act the ſame part as the French have ſo completely done."

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, Nov. 28.

"I have juſt received information from the eaſtward, that the town of Port-au Prince was deſtroyed by fire, on or about the ſeventh of this month;—I hope the account is not true, but I have no reaſon to doubt it."

BY AUTHORITY.

Extract of a letter from James Maury, Conſul of the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated September 14.

"The ports of Great Britain are ſhut againſt foreign wheat.

"Many of our veſſels within my diſtrict have been under difficulties this year; and although, as yet, they have been releaſed (except in three caſes not finally decided on) without any great expence, yet the delay has been extremely injurious to, and been very hard on, the owners. The cauſes have been informality in manifeſts, irregularity in crews trading to Guernſey, as before mentioned, but principally exceſs of ſpirits. The brig Betſey, Capt. Salter, of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, was refuſed entry in the Clyde ſix weeks, for the tonnage and where built being omitted in the manifeſt, and the affidavit thereto being made before a juſtice of the peace, inſtead of the Britiſh deputy-conſul, although it was afterwards ratified by the ſaid deputy conſul.

"I ſubmit to you the propriety of making public theſe particulars, that ſimilar inconveniences may be guarded againſt in future."

A Notice from the Board of Cuſtoms to the Collector and Comptroller of Liverpool.

Whereas it has been ſtated to have been the practice for American ſhips and veſſels to land at Guernſey cargoes of tobacco, the produce of the United States of America, contrary to the 12th Charles, 2d chap. 18. We direct you to make it known to all owners and maſters of American veſſels which may trade to and from your part, that two American veſſels have been on that account lately ſeized there, and that the ſaid act, which not only prohibits the before-mentioned article, but all other ſpecies of goods, the produce of America, from being imported into the aforeſaid iſland, or the iſland of Jerſey, in foreign ſhips, will be ſtrictly enforced in future.

Died ſuddenly at his houſe, the 19th ult. the Reverend JAMES GRIER, Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church of Deep-Run, in the 42d year of his age. On the Monday following his remains were interred in the burying-ground of that Church, where a pathetic addreſs, ſuited to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Francis Peppard. On the ſucceeding Sabbath a funeral ſermon was delivered in ſaid church, by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, from Heb. xi. 4.——*He being dead, yet ſpeaketh.*

Mr. Grier received a liberal education at the college of Princeton. He was introduced to the miniſtry at Deep-Run in the year 1777. Singular piety, and a genius above the common ſtandard, ſeemed to have marked him out for extenſive and eminent uſefulneſs in the church; but a weakly conſtitution and premature death diſappointed, in ſome meaſure, theſe hopes. He was, however, a preacher of the pure goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt, perhaps ſecond to none. Having the ſentence of death in his own breaſt, during greater part of the time he preached, he ſpoke "like a dying man to dying men." His voice, naturally ſolemn, and rendered peculiarly ſo by his ſituation, ſeemed like a voice from the dead, and ſeldom failed to com-

mand attention. As he ſpoke, ſo he lived, and was himſelf the example of his own precepts.

" Unto his duty prompt, at every call,
" He watch'd, and pray'd, and felt, and wept, for all.
" Such virtue to compenſate *Earth* deferr'd,
" *Heav'n* ſaw the wrong, and gave its own reward.

DIED, ſuddenly, on Wedneſday night laſt, aged 74, WILLIAM RUSH, Eſq; an early and active patriot during the late revolution, and an upright and able magiſtrate under the late conſtitution of Pennſylvania. But this was not his only praiſe,—he was equally faithful and juſt in diſcharging all the duties of religious, ſocial and domeſtic life. His remains were interred on Saturday afternoon in the Preſbyterian grave yard in Market-ſtreet, attended by a large concourſe of citizens, by all of whom he was beloved and reſpected.

On Friday laſt died, in the bloom of life, after a long and tedious illneſs, which ſhe ſupported with patience and reſignation, Miſs DEBORAH CLAYPOOLE, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Claypoole, of this city.

We have the pleaſure of announcing to the public, that the ſubſcription book for opening the Canal and Lock Navigation, between the rivers Suſquehanna, and Schuylkill, by the waters of Quittapahilla and Tulpehoccon, in this ſtate, was opened by the Commiſſioners appointed by law, at the State-Houſe, on Thurſday, the firſt of December, when upwards of 500 ſhares, the number required by law to empower the Governor to incorporate the ſaid Company, was ſubſcribed for before one o'clock. This is another inſtance of the public ſpirit of the inhabitants of this ſtate.

Accounts from the Southward, inform, that the Commiſſioners who met at Rock Landing, in Georgia, for the purpoſe of running the line agreeable to the treaty with the Creeks, waited till the beginning of November for the Creek Chiefs, when they deſpaired of being able to effect the buſineſs this ſeaſon. The difficulties which prevented the Chiefs from attending, are ſaid to be raiſed by the famous Bowies, who arrived in the Creek country in September laſt.

The ſamples of Buttons from the manufactory in Connecticut, which are preſented for inſpection to the members of Congreſs, afforded the fulleſt evidence of the practicability of furniſhing, without importation, that neceſſary article, upon the cheapeſt terms, and of the beſt quality.

Captain Ruſſel, of the brig Betſey, who arrived here laſt Friday, in 19 days from Cape Francois, informs, that the negroes are going on with their uſual ravages, in burning and deſtroying the ſugar and coffee plantations. All American produce is very plenty, and to be had at low prices—Cash exceſſively ſcarce, and the produce of that iſland high, and riſing daily, on account of the ſcarcity, the greateſt part of what was on hand being ſhipped, and a total ſtoppage to making having taken place;—— there is no proſpect of ſubduing the negroes, unleſs there is troops ſent to their aſſiſtance. Superfine flour ſells at 4 1-4 dollars per barrel, and pork at ten dollars per barrel.

Capt. Raddon, of the brig Minerva, who arrived here on Tueſday laſt from Jamaica, ſpoke, on the 30th October, the ſloop Ann, of St. Vincents, Samuel Oſborn, maſter, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, off the bay of Fundy or Ceuta, and ſupplied him with a ſail, and 3 pounds of twine. On the 24th Nov. ſpoke the ſhip Hunter, of Salem, Thomas Pittman, maſter, from Virginia, bound to Portugal, out 8 days, had carried away her mizen maſt and head, and received other damages; ſhifted her cargo, and appeared to have 3 ſtreaks heel to port, and very leaky: ſhe was then ſteering in for the Capes of Virginia; Cape Henry at this time bore W. by S. diſtance 15 or 16 leagues: wind at S. E.

Captain Meaſe, of the brig Jaſon, from Aux Cayes, ſailed in company with the ſchooner Thomas, Capt. Porter, the 2d of Nov. and parted with him off Cape Nicola Moie the 9th, in lat. 30. long. 73. 40. ſpoke ſchooner Maria, from St. Martin's bound to Cape Fear, out 11 days.

The brig Pearl, Capt. Reading, was well at ſea in lat. 32. 33. N. and long. 28, 30. W. out 19 days from New-York for Africa.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC,

For the Year 1792.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South Eaſt corner of ſecond and Market ſtreets, No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

December 7, 1791.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now, by mutual conſent of the parties, purchaſed to himſelf the horſes and ſtages, together with the ſubſcriptions which have been raiſed for the ſupport of the *Philadelphia, Reading* and *Harriſburgh* STAGES, and that he intends ſerving the public on this occaſion with all poſſible induſtry, and to general ſatisfaction, by continuing to drive the ſame ſtages from Reading to Philadelphia and Harriſburgh on the former terms, with this difference only---that, on account of the ſhort days and bad roads, the ſtages in future will ſtart every Wedneſday, at the uſual places and hours, from Philadelphia and Harriſburgh, and arrive at Reading as expeditiouſly as poſſible; from which place both ſtages again will ſtart on Friday morning.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

N. B. Price for letters will be a five-penny-piece, excepting to ſubſcribers.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Mansfield, Burlington county, the 21ſt of the 11th month, 1791, an apprentice BOY, named William Crammer, about 16 years old, but ſmall of his age, of a fair complexion and light hair: he knows ſomething of the weaving buſineſs: had on when he went away, a felt hat, light coloured coatee and waiſtcoat, purple breeches and ſtriped trowſers over them, white yarn ſtockings, and thick ſhoes, with ſtrings. All perſons are hereby forbidden to employ or harbour him, and all maſters of veſſels are in like manner forbidden to carry him off, under the penalty that the law inflicts. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

BARZILLAI FURMAN.

Mansfield, 22d of 11th month, 1791. §

For SALE,

An elegant Chamber CLOCK,

Which ſtrikes the Hours and Half Hours.

Enquire at No. 83, in Arch-ſtreet.

Montgomery County, Decem. 2, 1791.

BY Virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the court houſe, on Monday, the 26th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, peice or parcel of Land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Norris-town, and lands of Daniel Davis and others; containing ten acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Jacob Harman, by § HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, That we, Edward Broadaway, Jediah Allen, and John Wiſtar, commiſſioners appointed to divide a certain tract of land, called the Glaſs-Houſe Tract, ſituate in Alloways creek townſhip and county of Salem, ſhall, on the ſixteenth day of December next, at the houſe of John Wiſtar, in Manington, proceed to draw lots purſuant to law.

November 16, 1791.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1791.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſs.

JOHN BARNES, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the Libel of your Wife Elizabeth, praying for a Divorce from the Banns of Matrimony.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Nov. 28, 1791.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, the 12th inſt. as a run-away or deſerter, an Iriſhman, who calls himſelf GEORGE RUSSELL, ſays he has been in America 16 years, and is 32 years old, of a brown complexion, with ſhort dark hair, pitted with the ſmall-pox, about five feet nine inches high, his clothes ſo ragged and patched they are paſt deſcribing: He is very talkative and abuſive when in liquor. Says he drove team ſome years paſt for one Amos Scott, near York-town, in Pennſylvania. Any perſon claiming a right to ſaid priſoner, are requeſted to come forward in four weeks from this date, pay the charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the ſame, by

§ JESSE SEELY, Gaoler.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, Nov. 19, 1791.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's encloſure a few days ago, a middle ſized black COW, has ſome white under her belly, no earmark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. § SIMON JAMES,

---

To be Sold, at public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 7th of December, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A NEW Frame Building, with two rooms on a floor, not quite finiſhed, and a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in Germantown, near the 7 mile ſtone, oppoſite the Baptiſt meeting, containing in front 55 feet, and extending in depth 320 feet; alſo, a ſtrip or piece of meadow, of 10 feet in breadth, and 244 feet in length. There are on the premiſes a ſtone tenement, with a good well of water, and a number of fruit trees, ſuch as apples, peaches, plumbs and cherries. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the above at private ſale, may know the terms by enquiring of Aſheton Humphries, No. 53, Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber,

RICHARD FOOTMAN, Auctioneer.

28th November.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Alexander Major, deceaſed, at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 160 acres, ſituate in Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, between 17 and 18 miles from Philadelphia, 2 from North-Wales Meeting-houſe, and a quarter of a mile from the Springhouſe Tavern. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, a cellar with a good ſpring of water in it under the dwelling houſe, and a pump in the kitchen, a barn and ſtabling, a large excellent apple orchard, a conſiderable quantity of meadow, part of which is watered by never-failing ſprings, about 30 acres woodland---the remainder arable land of good quality. The whole of the premiſes is in good tenantable repair. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to James or Ebenezer Major, living on the premiſes.

Likewiſe on the ſame day, at the place aforeſaid, will be ſold, beds and bedding, and a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture; alſo, rye, oats and Indian-corn, by the buſhel. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

JOSEPH M'LEAN, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER, }

November 21, 1791.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

Darby, Delaware county, Eleventh Month, 10th, 1791.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 7th of the Eleventh Month, 1791, a dark brown HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and it is thought the near hind foot is white, round bodied, ſlim made, ſuitable for the ſaddle; was ſhod before and the ſhoes near worn out, a ſhort ſwitch tail, apt to be ſcary at the ſight of objects. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

† JOSIAH BUNTING.

THE partnerſhip of JOHN WILSON and WILLIAM HUNTER, is diſſolved this day, by mutual agreement; they therefore requeſt all perſons indebted to them, to come, and ſettle their accounts, that they may be enabled to ſettle with thoſe to whom they are indebted.

Philadelphia, November 14th, 1791. §

NATIONAL GAZETTE,

Publiſhed at No. 239, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THE publication of this paper began on the 31ſt of October, and will continue to be publiſhed regularly on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be three dollars a year; the firſt half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

No advertiſements are to be admitted, except to a number not exceeding a page, without a ſupplement; the other three pages to contain a miſcellany of the moſt intereſting intelligence, collected not only from the foreign and domeſtic newſpapers, but alſo from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the moſt authentic information relative to the affairs of the United States and Europe. In addition to this ſhall be inſerted, a ſummary of the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; politics, poetry, and literary entertainment in general.

In this paper the Editor engages to ſupport, as far as a newſpaper can with propriety be ſaid to ſupport, the great principles upon which the American revolution was founded, and which alone can preſerve the bleſſings of liberty to this extenſive empire; an empire in which the experiment is now making, whether or not the aſſertion of the European philoſophers be true---*That a pure republic can never long ſubſiſt, except in a very limited territory.*

Convinced that a diſſemination of uſeful knowledge is the beſt means to preſerve alive the ſpirit of rational liberty in every country, no pains will be ſpared to make ſuch ſelections, and publiſh ſuch eſſays, as ſhall appear beſt adapted to this purpoſe.

Perſons at a diſtance, who may procure fifteen ſubſcribers, and will become reſponſible for the ſubſcription money, ſhall receive with a packet a ſixteenth gratis.

Advertiſements, articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received at the Office, by the Editor.

November 12. P. FRENEAU.

To be Diſpoſed of by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 8 miles from the city, on the great road leading to Reading and Harriſburgh. It contains 63 acres, 23 of which are covered with thriving timber, meadow ground ſufficient to maintain 6 milch cows in good order; and the remainder good ploughland. The ſoil is kind, and eaſily improveable by a ſmall quantity of manure. The ſituation is high and extremely healthy, and is well adapted for a tan-yard or any public buſineſs. There are on the premiſes two thriving orchards, two commodious ſtone dwelling houſes, to one of which there is a frame barn and ſtable, and to the other a log ſtable. There is likewiſe a large corn-crib, chair-houſe, and an excellent ſcrew cyder preſs, all under one roof. A ſtream of water runs through part of the meadow, which at preſent is employed in turning a ſaw-mill, and may be converted to other purpoſes, which from its vicinity to the city would be ſtill more profitable. This place would be exchanged for property in the city, or ſold for caſh, with a liberal credit for part of the money. For more particular information, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to Benjamin Johnſton, No. 147, Stationer and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALSO, another PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Tuſcarora Valley, Cumberland county, containing near 500 acres; about 60 of which are cleared. The buildings are mean. There is a rich bottom of more than 60 acres, fit for meadow, part already cleared. There is a good ſtream of water running through it, ſufficient for a ſaw or griſt-mill. This will be ſold cheap for caſh, or exchanged for wet goods, or property in, or within 20 miles of the city. Enquire as above directed.

† BENJAMIN DAVIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Downs's townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, a NEGRO LAD, named ARMSTRONG, aged 16 years, and well grown; he went off without a hat, and the wool of his head newly ſhorn, but it is likely he may get a hat; he had on a veſt with ſleeves, and an underveſt, both of home made fulled cloth, of the colour of ſheeps-black, a new pale blue patch on the button-hole ſide, old grey flannel trowſers, two ſhirts, blue ſtockings with white tops, and ſtrong ſhoes, with leather ſtrings; he is ſlow of ſpeech, and has no manners. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and confines him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall be entitled to, and receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges from ¶ DAN LORE.

JOHN BROOKS,

GLOVER and BREECHES MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north-weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Gentlemen and Ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens beſt furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deer-ſkins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſaddlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſaddlers and ſhoemakers,
Lining, apron, ſhammy-ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favor gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1791.

TEN DOLLARS, Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Mannington, county of Salem, on the 29th day of Auguſt laſt, a negroe or mulattoe ſervant, named Jack, about 26 years old, five feet ſix inches high, light built, has a remarkable lump on the left ſide of his neck, under his collar. He formerly belonged to Alexander Moore, of Cumberland county, was ſold by the Sheriff, and purchaſed by Thomas Maſkell Eſq. of Cumberland county, for life; and was purchaſed of him by the ſubſcriber, for the term of 4 years, and then to be free. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall reveive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home. GERVAS HALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, employ or enliſt the aforeſaid negroe or mulattoe, at their peril. ‡

Treasury of Pennsylvania,

November 15th, 1791.

ALL persons in possession of Certificates of the funded debt of Pennsylvania, commonly called Militia and Depreciation, of whatever date they may be, and not already entered on the books of this office, are earnestly requested to bring them in before the 20th day of December next, that they may receive the whole of the interest due the last day of the said month, in January, 1792; such as are not brought in by that time, will be precluded from payment, at least for a while. The interest due the 1st of January and 10th of April, on Certificates entered prior to this day's date, is ready, and the proprietors are desired to call or send their orders for it, and it will be paid.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

[As many of the above Certificates are circulating in the country, the Printers throughout this state will much oblige their fellow-citizens by giving this a place in their papers.]

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of October last, an Apprentice LAD, named JONATHAN JOHNSON, though he goes, or is known by the name of JONATHAN SADDLETREE, in or about Mount-Holly, New-Jersey, as he served part of his time there; about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; very dark complexion, long black hair, has a remarkable lump on one of his heels; had on, when he went away, a round hat about half worn; brown coat, velvet jacket, corduroy breeches and white stockings; it is probable he may have changed his clothes; it is reported he keeps about Mount Holly. Whoever will take up said apprentice, and confine him in any goal, and gives information, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

LAURANCE ALLWINE, Windsor Chair-Maker, No. 99, South Front-street.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, situate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, part of the estate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, situate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limestone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at least 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Ash, Poplar, &c. which, as it is situate near the river, must, in a short time, answer a valuable purpose. There is a considerable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Postes has lived for several years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and saw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands surrounding this tract are of a rich soil, but too stony for cultivation, so that they will always afford a sufficient outlet and range of pasture in the Summer season for great numbers of cattle, which must render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raising grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¼ acres and allowance, situate on Jones's creek, on both sides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eastern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in such manner as to take in little broken land; at least 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large stream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be easily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is so well furnished with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it must be a good stand for a tavern, store, or other public business---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, situate on the west branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the second mountain, about 4 miles north east of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's saw-mill, the lines are so run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of stones, of an excellent rich soil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the best of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is sufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of pasture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer season, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the size on that side the mountain.

4. One small tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, situate in the bend of the West-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine swamp, the other timbered with Oak, easy clearing and well suited either for meadow or plough land. The creek also affords two very convenient seats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapest rate, having sufficiency of fall, and water enough at all seasons for several saws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable seat for a Saw mill, also a good settlement for a tradesman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Grist-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would suit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, situate between Michael Old's mill and Josiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 ar 60 acres of the best meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, some meadow and plough land cleared, and an old house standing on the premises, situate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very stony or that country, surveyed and returned, situate on the road from Emanuel Gonsales's mill to the Shawhollo settlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, situate on the west side of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from said Shawhollo settlement, has a stream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, situate on the abovementioned road, which passes through the west end of it, about 4½ miles south of the Shawhollo settlement abovementioned. It is supposed that about 100 acres of this tract consists of good meadow ground, most of it open bottom, some of it covered with Maple, Alder and Ash, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Bushkill, the abovementioned road passes through the north-easterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles south of said Shawhollo settlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a small proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, situate in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnson's forge and mill, about the same distance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Musconecunk.

For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Esquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subscribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Trustees of the estate of Abel James.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said Abel James, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requested to produce them to either of the Trustees above named. eotf.

To be LET, for the term of two Years,

VINCENT FORGE, with all the Buildings and upwards of 300 acres of Land, Grist and Saw-Mill, all in good repair; there are in the Forge 4 fires and 2 hammers, situate in Vincent township, Chester county, on that noted stream of water, called French Creek, which is sufficient to drive the said Works at almost any season of the year. There is on the premises, a sufficiency of meadow, the upland good for grain, and may be entered on the 1st day of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to †

THOMAS BULL, and
HENRY CHRISTMAN, } Guardians.

Vincent township, Chester county, Nov. 17, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, late of Horsham township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, on bond, note or book debt, are desired to discharge the same within three months from the date hereof, otherwise legal means will be made use of for the recovery thereof, without further notice. Also, those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for settlement.

Nov. 14, 1791. † WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

Will be exposed to Sale,

By the Subscriber, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 15th day of December next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, if not sold before at private sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Springfield township, in the county of Montgomery, fronting on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, between the 11 and 12 mile stones; containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half. There are on said premises a good stone house, two stories high, a log barn, with other convenient buildings, about 24 acres of excellent meadow, the greatest part thereof well watered by a fine stream, which runs through the same, called Crevell Run, about 20 acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land. Any person inclining to purchase before the appointed day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to John Huston, of the county of Philadelphia, or Jacob Dager, on the premises, or the subscriber, of Lower Salford, Montgomery county, aforesaid.

JACOB REIFF, senior.

November 22d, 1791.

Purchasers, beware!

WHEREAS an Advertisement appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the 26th of October last, whereby "A valuable plantation and tract of land, situate in Marple tomnship, late in the county of Chester, now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres," is offered for sale by Samuel Vanleer: And whereas the said Samuel Vanleer stiles himself "the proprietor" of the premises; and, in the said advertisement, it is declared, that "a good title will be given to the purchaser:" Now the subscriber hereby gives public notice, that *he* claims title to the aforesaid plantation, under Henry Feagan, deceased; and that he intends to prosecute his claim thereto by due course of law.

PHILIP HENRY WOLF, Administrator, with Will annexed, of John Feagan, deceased.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1791. ‡

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, on the road leading to Gray's Ferry, near the three mile stone, A yellow bay HORSE, with a star on his forehead, and a mealy Mouth, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, with a black mane and tail, trots and canters very easy, his two hind feet are white, with two black spots on one of them, shod all round, and is a strong well-made horse; he had a lock to his foot when taken. Another bay horse was left in the pasture when the above was taken, branded I. S. Whoever takes up the said horse with the thief, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and the Owner may get the horse again, shall have the above reward, or five dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK DESHONG.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1791. *

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the last Court of Common Pleas, held at West-Chester, to audit and settle the accounts of all the creditors of MOSES YARNALL, and adjust the demands not only of the plantiff in the attachment, but of all the rest of the defendant's creditors, and settle their shares or proportions; do hereby request the creditors of the said Moses Yarnall, to produce to us their several demands against said estate, at the house of Charles Fahnstock, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in East-Whiteland, on the 17th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to receive their several dividends of said estate,

ISAAC MASSEY,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW,
JONATHAN PUGH, } Auditors.

Chester county, November 17, 1791. †

Borough of Bristol, Nov. 19th, 1791.

ON the tenth day of October last was left, by a person unknown, at the house of the subscriber, a sorrel MARE, saddle and bridle, about fourteen hands high, and six or seven years old. Any person, proving property and paying charges, may have her again; and if not claimed in three weeks from the date hereof, she will be sold for the expences.

JOHN DOUDNEY.

Just printed, and to be sold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, Jun. No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the College,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

NOTICE,

THE PAPER-MAKERS' COMPANY are desired to take Notice, that a General Meeting will be held of the said Company, on Seventh-day, the 10th of the Twelfth Month, (December) next, at Barnabas M'Shane's Tavern, the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets; where a punctual attendance of the Members is particularly requested, as business of considerable importance to the Company will be laid before them for their consideration.

Philadelphia, Eleventh Month, (Nov.) 19, 1791. †

Northampton county, November 15, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, four certain Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, being 400 acres in each tract, of which three tracts are patented land; situate in Lower Smithfield township, on the head waters of the West Branch of Broadhead's creek; bounded by lands of Isaac Sidman, Thomas Palmer, Isaac Gibson, John Shuck, William Barnet, and vacant land. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of John Shaffer. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, six certain Tracts of Land, situate in Penn township, and county of Northampton, one of them containing 387 acres, one other 401 acres, one other 391 acres, one other 375 acres, one other 387 acres, one other 439 acres, in the whole 2380 acres; bounded by lands of David Neese, Alura Neese, Mr. Bower, Henry Deiles, Lewis Rushes, and situated on the waters of Nesquehoning, &c. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of John Rheiner. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, two certain Messuages and Tracts of Land, situate in Lower Smithfield township, county of Northampton: bounded by lands of John Drake, Benjamin Vandemark, and Joseph Montany, containing together 187 acres, be the same more or less; taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of James Logan. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, one certain Tract of Land, situate in Upper Mount Bethel township, county of Northampton; bounded by lands of Christian Eilenberger, John Townes, Elias Daley, John Lockart, and Hector M'Neal; containing 73 acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of John Brisbon. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Lehigh township, and county of Northampton; bounded by lands of George Nogel, Jost Drisbach, and land from which said tract was divided; containing 150 acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Adam Hicker. ‡

N. B. The above tracts and parcels of Land are all to be exposed to public sale at Nazareth Tavern, in the township of Nazareth, and county of Northampton, on Monday, the 12th day of December next, and the sale to continue till all are sold, by

JONAS HARTZELL. Sheriff.

Northampton County, Nov. 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Nazareth Tavern, on Monday, the 12th day of December next, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Plainfield township, Northampton county, bounded by lands of Henry Paff, Jacob Titus, John Rifwig, John Amis, and Andrew Kline, containing about 275 acres, be the same more or less; taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Gideon Richie, by JONAS HARTZELL. Sheriff.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th day of this instant, a Servant Lad, named Daniel M'Farland. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his hair very black and straight, his complexion exceedingly tawny, much like an Indian: had on an old surtout coat and half worn close bodied cloth coat; a striped flannel waistcoat, lined with red flannel; new homespun shirt; blue woolen stockings; neats leather shoes, and an old hat with the binding much worn. He took with him a sorrel Horse and a saddle and bridle: the horse was about 11 years old, 14½ hands high, with a blaze in his face, and some collar marks on his shoulders: having had the fistula on the near side of his neck and shoulder, it is rather thicker on that side than the other: there is also a large white spot where he had that distemper; he throws his two fore feet remarkably sideways when he trots. Whoever takes up the said lad and horse, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN EVANS.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, 11th month 22, 1791.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Marple township, Delaware county, a Servant Lad, named ANDREW SCOT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, well made, long black hair, sometimes wears it tied, dark eyes, and somewhat quick and stammering in his speech; had on, and took with him, a dark olive coloured sailor jacket with sleeves, a sleeveless cross-striped pattern vest, a flat crowned wool hat, an old patched tow and flax shirt, one pair of new tow trowsers, one pair of fustian ditto, one pair new blue yarn stockings, one pair of half worn neats leather shoes, with a pair of large square much worn plated (or washed) buckles, one black neckcloth, and an old Bandano handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by † PHILIP MOORE.

N B. All Masters of vessels and others are strictly forbidden to harbour, enlist or employ the aforesaid servant, at their peril.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, or any time before the 10th of 4th Month next,

A FARM, containing about 150 acres cleared, and 90 acres woodland; on the premises is a good stone house and kitchin, a large garden, with a well of excellent water a few yards from the door, barn and stables in good repair, a bearing orchard, 30 acres of Meadow, and 37 acres of red clover---the whole under good fence---adjoins the great road from Concord to Wilmington, is 24 miles from Philadelphia, 44 from Grubb's landing on the river Delaware, and 7 miles from Wilmington.

Also to be let, and entered upon the 25th of 3d Month next, a Farm (adjoining the above) containing 50 acres of cleared, and 50 acres of woodland, a good stone house, with a large log kitchen, some out buildings, and a bearing orchard. Very little garlick on these farms. Apply to

JOHN DIXON.

No. 74, South Front-street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING

DECEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3211.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1791.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.

The following are the communications made yesterday by the President, to the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES, Dec. 12. 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IT is with great concern, that I communicate to you the information received from Major-General St. Clair, of the misfortune which has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loss is considerable, according to the scale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occasion, and who are a subject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will shortly be made, of all such matters as shall be necessary to enable the Legislature to judge of the future measures which it may be proper to pursue.

G. WASHINGTON.

A letter from General St. Clair, dated

Fort Washington, October 6, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE now the satisfaction to inform you, that the army moved from Fort Hamilton, the name I have given to the fort on the Miami, on the 4th, at eight in the morning, under the command of Gen. Butler.

The order of march and encampment I had regulated before, and on the third returned to this place, to get up the militia. They marched yesterday, and consist of but about 300 men, as you will see by the inclosed abstract of the muster. I have reason to believe, however, that at least an equal number will be up here by the 10th, and I have left orders for their following us. The monthly return should have accompanied this letter, but it was not ready when I left camp, and has not been forwarded since. I have hitherto found it impossible to reduce the officers commanding corps to punctuality with respect to their returns, but they are mending. Our number, after deducting the garrisons of this place and Fort Hamilton, are about two thousand, exclusive of the militia. I trust, I shall find them sufficient, and should the rest of the militia come on, it will make the matter pretty certain; but the season is now so far advanced, that I fear the intermediate posts, which would, indeed, have been highly necessary, it will be impossible to establish. In that, however, I must be governed by circumstances, of which I will take care that you shall be apprised in due time. Should the enemy come to meet us, which seems to be expected, and be discomfited, there will be no difficulties, but if they expect us at the Miami villages, the business will wear another face, and the intermediate posts become more essential.

Since the quarter-master has been here, and got into his geers, which it took him a little time to do, I am very well satisfied with him, and do believe he will answer the description which you was pleased to give me of him: his business seems now to be well arranged.

In order to communicate with some degree of certainty with your office, I have directed Captain Buel, when he arrives, to send a serjeant and twelve men to a house that has been newly erected, halfway between this place and Lexington, to each of which two men are to be sent off, on every Monday morning, to carry dispatches. Those for the War-Office, or any other public letters, to be put into the hands of Mr. Charles Wilkins, Merchant of Lexington, who has engaged to forward all I have occasion to send, regularly, once a fortnight; and should you, Sir, think proper to use the same route for any of yours, if they are sent to his care, he will forward them to me. I have been led to prefer this channel of communication to that of the river, because it appears to be rather the more certain of the two, though it may be a little more tedious, and because desertion continues to prevail among the troops, and the sending small parties to such a distance gives great opportunity to effect it. General Butler informs me that no less than twenty-one went off the night before the army moved from Fort Hamilton. I am this moment setting out for the army, which I hope to overtake tomorrow evening, and will write to you again, as soon after as may be.

With great regard and respect,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very humble servant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Hon. Major-General KNOX,
Secretary of War.

A letter from general St. Clair, dated Camp, 81 miles advanced of Fort Washington, November 1, 1791.

SIR,

"Since I had the honor to write to you on the 21st inst. nothing very material has happened, and indeed I am at present so unwell, and have been so for some time past, that I could ill detail it, if it had happened, not that that space of time has been entirely barren of incidents, but as few of them have been of the agreeable kind. I beg you to accept a sort of journal account of them, which will be the easiest for me.

On the 22d, the indisposition that had hung about me for some time, sometimes appearing as a bilious cholic, and sometimes as a rheumatic asthma, to my great satisfaction changed to a gout in the left arm and hand, leaving the breast and stomach perfectly relieved, and the cough, which had been excessive, entirely gone. This day Mr. Ellis with sixty militia from Kentucky joined the army, and brought up a quantity of flour and beef. 23d. Two men taken in the act of deserting to the enemy, and one for shooting another soldier, and threatening to kill an officer, were hanged upon the grand parade, the whole army being drawn out; since the army has halted, the country around this, and ahead for 15 miles, has been well examined, it is a country which had we arrived a month sooner in it, and with three times the number of animals, they would have been all fat now.

24. Named the Fort Jefferson (it lies in lat. 50. 4. 22 N.) and marched, the same Indian path serving to conduct us about six miles and encamped on good ground and an excellent position——a rivulet in front and a very large draine, which would at the proper season afford forage for a thousand horses on the left---So ill this day that I had much difficulty in keeping with the army.

25. Very hard rains last night, obliged to halt to-day on account of provisions, for though the soldiers may be kept pretty easy in camp under the expectation of provisions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance, and take none along with them——received a letter from Mr. Hodgson by express, 13000lb flour will arrive the 27th.

26. A party of militia sent to reconnoitre, fell in with five Indians, and suffered them to slip through their fingers. In their camp articles, to the value of 22 dollars, were found and divided. The Virginia battalion is melting down very fast, notwithstanding the promises of the men to the officers. Thirteen have been discharged by Col. Dark to-day.

27. Gave orders for enlisting the levies, with the condition of serving out their time in the present corps. Payamingo arrived in camp with his warriors. I was so unwell, could only see him and bid him welcome; but entered on no business.—Considerable dissatisfaction among the levies about their enlistments.

28. Some cloathing sent for to Fort-Washington for the recruits arrived, was begun to be distributed, and will have a good effect; but the enlisting the levies does not meet with the encouragement that might have been expected. It is not openly complained of by the officers, but it is certainly privately by some of high rank—and the measure of tempting them with warm cloathing, condemned. Mr. Hodgson writes me, that he is sending forward a quantity of woolen overalls and socks, by Gen. Butler's orders. I have ordered them to be deposited at Fort-Jefferson. Some few Indians about us, probably those the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired upon about three miles off; one killed; two of the militia likewise. One of them got in, and the other missing, supposed to be taken.

29. Payamingo and his people, accompanied by Captain Sparks, and 4 good riflemen, going on a scout, they do not propose to return under ten days, unless they sooner succeed in taking prisoners.

30. The army moved about 9 o'clock, and with much difficulty made 7 miles, having left a considerable part of the tents by the way, the provision made by the quarter master for that purpose was not adequate—three days flour issued to the men, to add the horses that carried it to his arrangements—the Indian road still with us—the course of this day N. 25 W.

31. This morning about sixty of the militia deserted; it was at first reported that one half of them had gone off, and that their design was to plunder the convoys which were upon the road. I detached the first regiment in pursuit of them, with orders to Major Hamtramck to send a sufficient guard back with Benham (a commissary) whenever he met with him, and follow them about 25 miles below Fort Jefferson, or until he met the second convoy, and then return and join the army. Benham arrived last night, and to-day, November 1, the army is halted to give the road-cutters an opportunity of getting some distance a-head, and that I might write to you. I am this day considerably recovered, and hope that it will turn out what I at first expected, it would be a friendly fit of the gout come to relieve me from every other complaint.

Yesterday I was favoured with your's of the 28th and 29th of September. I have enclosed my communications with the old and new contractors, and their answers. My orders from the posts to them are not yet definitive, but they will be very soon. In the mean time I expect they are both at work.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

To the Hon. Major
Gen. Knox, Secretary of War.

P. S. Your letters for General Wilkinson and General Scott, Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown, are sent back, and the public thanks in the name of the President presented to General Wilkinson, agreeably to your directions.

Copy of a letter from Major General St. Clair to the Secretary for the Department of War.

Fort Washington, Nov. 9, 1791.

SIR,

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of the army under my command got back to this place, and I have now the painful task to give you an account of as warm, and as unfortunate an action as almost any that has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worsted, except the first regiment, that had been detached upon a service I had the honor to inform you of in my last dispatch, and had not joined me.

On the 3d inst. the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide running to the southwards of west, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, that empties into the Miami of the lake; arrived at the village about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having marched near nine miles, and were immediately encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the above-mentioned creek in front, the right wing composed of Butler's, Clarke's, and Patterson's battalions, commanded by Major General Butler, formed the first line, and the left wing consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's Battalions, and the second regiment commanded by Colonel Darke formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow.

The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek, a steep bank, and Faulkener's corps, some of the cavalry and their picquets covered the left flank---the militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about one quarter of a mile, and encamped in the same order; there were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation on the advance of the militia; at this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I had determined to throw up a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks, and every thing else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the 1st regiment was come up, but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before sun rise, and when the men had been just dismissed from the parade (for it was a constant practice for to have them all under arms a considerable time before daylight) an attack was made upon the militia; those gave way in a very little time, and rushed into camp, through major Butler's battalion, which, together with part of Clark's, they threw into considerable disorder, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of both those officers, was never altogether remedied, the Indians following close at their heels; the fire, however, of the front line checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise; the great weight of it was directed against the centre of each where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter;——finding no great effect from our fire, and confusion beginning to spread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet.

Lieut. Col. Darke was accordingly ordered to make a charge, with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy. This was executed with great spirit. The Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a sufficient number of rifle-men to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment, they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pursued back the troops that were posted there.

Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clark's battalions, with equal effect, and it was repeated several times, and always with success—but in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which, with some raw troops, was a loss altogether irremediable. In that I just spoke of, made by the second regiment, and Butler's battalion, Major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment fell, except three, one of which, Mr. Greaton, was shot thro' the body.

Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed, except Capt. Ford who was badly wounded, more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat if possible. To this purpose, the remains of the army was formed as well as circumstances would admit, towards the right of the encampment; from which, by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the design to turn their right flank—but, in fact, to gain the road: this was effected; and as soon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops—Major Clark, with his battalion, covering the rear.

The retreat, in those circumstances, was, you may be sure, a very precipitate one.---It was in fact a flight. The camp and the artillery were abandoned, but that was unavoidable, for not a horse was left alive to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit, which continued about four miles, had ceased.

I found the road strewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself, and the orders I sent forward, either to halt the front, or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

The route continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles, which was reached a little after sun-setting.

The action began about half an hour before sun-rise, and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock.

I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded, but major-general Butler, lieutenant-colonel Oldham, of the militia, major Ferguson, major Hart, and major Clarke, are among the former. Col. Sargent, my adjutant-general, lieutenant-colonel Darke, lieut. colonel Gibson, major Butler, and the viscount Malertie, who served me as an aid de camp, are among the latter, and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

I have now, Sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale, that will be felt sensibly by every one that has sympathy for private distress, or for public misfortune. I have nothing, Sir, to lay to the charge of the troops, but their want of discipline, which, from the short time they had been in service, it was impossible they should have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confusion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavy upon the officers, who did every thing in their power to effect it.—Neither were my own exertions wanting; but, worn down with illness, and suffering under a painful disease, unable either to mount or to dismount a horse without assistance, they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps ought to have been.

We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than justice to observe, that, though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

At Fort Jefferson I found the first regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon, without either overtaking the deserters, or meeting the convoy of provisions. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwise. I incline to think it was fortunate; for I very much doubt, whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned, and if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more compleat, and the country would have been destitute of every means of defence.

Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferson, and that there were no provisions in the fort, I called on the field officers, viz. Lieut. Col. Darke, Major Hamtramck, Major Zeigler, and Major Gaither, together with the Adjutant General, for their advice what would be proper further to be done; and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the first regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on so respectable a footing as it was in the morning, because a great part of it was now unarmed---that it had been then found unequal to the enemy, and, should they come on, which was probable, would be found so again---that the troops could not be thrown into the fort, both because it was too small, and that there were no provisions in it.

That provisions were known to be upon the road at the distance of one or at most two marches—that therefore it would be proper to move, without loss of time to meet the provisions when the men might have the sooner an opportunity of some refreshment, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it,

to have it safely depoſited in the fort. This advice was accepted, and the army was put in motion again at 10 o'clock, and marched all night, and the ſucceeding day met with a quantity of flour, part of it was diſtributed immediately, part taken back to ſupply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder about fifty horſe loads ſent forward to Fort Jefferſon. The next day a drove of cattle was met with for the ſame place; and I have information that both got in. The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return of the horſes.

I have ſaid, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowed by numbers; of that however, I have no evidence, but the weight of the fire, which was always a moſt deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy ſhewing themſelves a foot, except when they were charged, and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely ſurrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loſs, Sir, the public has ſuſtained, by the fall of ſo many officers, particularly General Butler and Major Ferguſon, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumſtance that will alleviate the misfortune in ſome meaſure, that all of them fell moſt gallantly doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the ſurvivors; but to none more than to Colonel Sargeant—He has diſcharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactneſs, and with intelligence; and, on all occaſions, afforded me every aſſiſtance in his power, which I have alſo experienced from my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Denny, and the Viſcount Malertie, who ſerved with me in the ſtation as a volunteer.

With every ſentiment of reſpect and regard,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Hon. Major General KNOX, Secretary of War.

P. S. Some orders that had been given to Col. Oldham over night, and which were of much conſequence, were not executed, and ſome very material intelligence was communicated by Captain Slough to General Butler, in the courſe of the night, before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it, until after my arrrival here.

LIST *of the killed and wounded Officers in the battle of the 4th Nov.* 1791.

KILLED.

Major General Richard Butler.
Colonel Oldham, Kentucky Militia.
Majors, Ferguſon, Clarke, and Hart.
Captains, Bradford, Phelan, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingin, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Piatt, Guthrie, Cribbs, and Newman.
Lieutenants, Spear, Warren, Boyd, Mac Math, Burgeſs, Kelſo, Read, Little, Happer, and Lickins.
Enſigns, Cobb, Balch, Chace, Turner, Wilſon, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy.
Quarter-Maſters, Reynolds and Ward.
Adjutant Anderſon.
Doctor Graſſon.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonels, Gibſon, Darke, and Sargent, adjutant-general.
Major Butler.
Captains, Doyle, Trueman, Ford, Buchannan, Darke, and Slough.
Lieutenants, Greaton, Davidſon, De Butts, Price, Morgan, M'Crea, Lyſle, and Thompſon.
Adjutants, Whiſtler and Crawford.
Enſign Bines.
The Viſcount Malertie, volunteer aid de camp to major-general St. Clair.

The Hon. WILLIAM BINGHAM, Eſq; is unanimouſly choſen Speaker, and PETER Z. LLOYD, Eſq; Clerk, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this commonwealth.

On Friday laſt, the Governor met the General Aſſembly in the Senate-Chamber, and addreſſed them, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WHILE you are thus convened, in order to tranſact the legiſlative buſineſs of our country, I cannot, I think, more properly introduce to you the ſubjects of my Addreſs, than by adverting to the conduct of the late General Aſſembly, as furniſhing an honorable example for imitation, and to the proſpect of public happineſs that lies before us, as affording a powerful incentive to diligence and patriotiſm. By the labour and wiſdom of your predeceſſors, many of the conſtitutional principles of our government have attained their practical uſe and effect. The wealth of the community has been ſucceſsfully applied to its proper objects, the maintenance of public credit, and the advancement of public convenience. A ſyſtem of juriſprudence, at once comprehenſive and beneficent, has been eſtabliſhed; and, at the very moment that the ſanguinary denunciations of the Penal Code have been expunged, its operation, in correcting and reforming, has been experimentally enſured.

The conſequences of this enlightened policy, uniting with the temperate and induſtrious habits of our conſtituents, and the natural advantages of the ſoil and climate which we enjoy, preſent to your view a ſtate of Agriculture, Commerce and Arts, that may fairly awaken the pride, and muſt elevate the hopes, of every virtuous citizen. The contribution which Pennſylvania yields to the Treaſury of the Union, forms a competent evidence of the extent and emoluments of her trade. The rapid increaſe of her population, and the abundant ſupplies which ſhe accumulates for foreign, as well as for domeſtic markets, will demonſtrate the active and productive condition of her huſbandry; and innumerable proofs ariſe in her cities, towns, and villages, to diſplay a general diffuſion of uſeful knowledge, and the cultivation of every art, which is neceſſary, or ornamental, in ſociety.

To preſerve and to improve the bleſſings of the ſituation which I have deſcribed, is the truſt, Gentlemen, confided to your care; and, as it is reaſonable to preſume that the expectations of our conſtituents will be raiſed, in proportion as this taſk has been facilitated, permit me to renew, at the preſent period, the moſt faithful aſſurances that your various exertions for the public good will receive all the aid, which it is in the power of the executive to beſtow.

Contemplating the many important points that engaged the attention of the preceding General Aſſembly, you will perceive, Gentlemen, that the conſolidation of the revenues, and the exoneration from the preſſure of the debts of the commonwealth, deſerve to be peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, on account of the beneficial effects which they have already produced: For the public reſources, moulded into one aggregate fund, have been reſcued from that confuſion, which partial appropriations of ſpecific branches, together with a tardy and precarious collection, had unavoidably occaſioned; while the means that were directed to be employed, for the ſatisfaction of the public creditors, have given celebrity to our new government, and amply provide, at the commencement of the enſuing year, for the extinguiſhment of all the pecuniary obligations of the ſtate, except thoſe reſting on the principal of the funded and depreciation certificates. It will add to your pleaſure on this occaſion, to obſerve, from the report of the ſales of ſtock which the Secretary is directed to preſent to you, that great precaution was taken to prevent a depreciation of the credit of the United States, which might have happened from too ſuddenly over-charging the market; and our ſucceſs, in this reſpect, will be obvious, from the high price that has been obtained. Conſidering, indeed, that the authority to diſpoſe of ſtock, was intended merely as an auxiliary to our ſpecie funds, and deſiring, as far as poſſible, to avoid the diminution of a productive capital, I have thought it expedient to charge as many objects upon the money actually in the treaſury, as was conſiſtent with the regard which the law preſcribes for previous appropriations. Under theſe conſiderations, therefore, you will find, that the quantity of deferred ſtock which has been ſold, amounts to one hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand five hundred and thirty dollars; that the quantity of three per cent. ſtock which has been ſold, amounts to three hundred and four thouſand five hundred dollars; that the proceeds of the ſales of both, amount to one hundred and ſixteen thouſand one hundred and ſixty nine pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and two pence; and that this ſum is to be applied to the payment of all the intereſt due, or which muſt become due on the firſt of January next, upon the funded and depreciation debt; to the payment of the arrears of intereſt on the new loan debt; and to the re-payment of the loan of ſixty thouſand pounds, which was borrowed from the Bank of North America. To relieve the ſtate from the accumulation of intereſt, to redeem the valuable property that was pledged as a collateral ſecurity to the bank, and to employ the favourable opportunity preſented by the advanced price of ſtock, were the inducements for anticipating the period which the terms of the contract allowed, for liquidating the laſt of theſe engagements.

The improvement of our roads and inland navigation, will, I am perſuaded, continue to be a favorite object with the Legiſlature. I have, indeed, received ſuch accounts from the Agents of Information (whoſe report will be laid before you) and through various other channels, reſpecting the progreſs in executing the contracts which have been formed, as promiſe full compenſation for the expence that has been incurred, and afford ample encouragement for future enterprizes of a ſimilar nature. In addition to the contracts that were mentioned in a former Addreſs, I have concluded others for opening and improving a road leading from Harriſburgh, through the Narrows, at the end of the Kittatinny mountain and Peter's mountain, and thence the neareſt and beſt courſe, to the place where it will interſect the road leading from Harriſburgh to Sunbury, at or near Halifax; for opening and improving a road from Stockport on the river Delaware to Harmony, at the Great Bend of the Suſquehanna river; for improving the navigation of the river Juniata from its mouth to Water ſtreet, and thence to Frankſtown; and for opening and improving a road from York-town to Cooper's ferry. I ſhall take this opportunity of tranſmitting the report of agents of information, who having recently explored the Juniata and Conemaugh, and ſurveyed the roads correſponding with thoſe rivers, recommend that a deviation ſhould be made in that quarter from the plan which is preſcribed by the act of Aſſembly, upon principles that certainly merit a ſerious conſideration. If their opinion is ſanctioned by your approbation, the propoſed roads to Pittſburgh, to Poplar Run, and to the Little Conemaugh, being blended and formed into one great road, leading from Frankſtown to Pittſburgh, the projected canal between the Quitapahilla and Tulpehoccon being opened, and a few eaſy portages eſtabliſhed in proper ſituations, a certain foundation will be laid for connecting the weſtern waters of the Ohio and the great lakes with the eaſtern ſtreams, flowing into the Atlantic, particularly with the tide-waters of the Delaware, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

But, Gentlemen, while we trace the progreſs of this communication, with a juſt eſtimate of its importance, permit me to advert to another object, which, in the impartial exerciſe of the powers of government, ought not to be entirely forgotten:—I mean the navigation of the lower waters of the Suſquehanna. It is true, that the natural difficulties of rendering this river navigable are great; and ſome objections, in point of policy, might be urged againſt the principle of the undertaking: but the combined ſtrength and opulence of the ſtates that are immediately intereſted, would undoubtedly be competent to overcome the former; and the effect of the meaſures which have been taken, and which might be taken, to preſerve the balance of improvements in favour of Pennſylvania, would, perhaps, ſufficiently remove the latter. The equal accommodation of our conſtituents, however, and the advancement of every part of the ſtate, to the enjoyment of the greateſt advantage of which it is ſuſceptible, are duties that will entitle this ſubject to your conſideration; and I am inclined to believe, that, whenever you ſhall deem it proper to enter into a negociation, the ſtates of Maryland and Delaware will not heſitate to ſacrifice ſome local intereſts, in order to accompliſh that extenſive plan of public convenience, which contemplates a new avenue to the ocean, and the union of the bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware.

Should the magnitude of the work, however, and the natural or political obſtacles which are ſuggeſted, enforce a temporary ſuſpenſion, we may, nevertheleſs, view the opening and clearing of the Suſquehanna, from its northern entrance into Pennſylvania as far, at leaſt, as Wright's Ferry, not only with reſpect to the benefits which the circumjacent country will immediately experience, but with reſpect to the reſulting influence in rendering more eaſy, and more deſirable, the ultimate point of improvement in the navigation of the river. I regret, therefore, that ſatisfactory overtures have not hitherto been made for executing this part of the plan, upon the terms propoſed in the act of Aſſembly; and as its practicability cannot be doubted, allow me to refer it to your diſcretion to determine, whether the diſappointment has not ariſen from the inſufficiency of the ſum appropriated; and, conſequently, whether a more adequate proviſion ought not to be made.

While I offer theſe remarks, I am aware, Gentlemen, that the want of a good and permanent road is, at preſent, the principal defect in the communication between the middle counties and the metropolis. The ſteps which are taking, however, in purſuance of the legiſlative reſolution of the 30th day of September laſt, to remedy this inconveniency, have met with univerſal approbation; and, I hope, the Commiſſioners, who were appointed to make the proper ſurveys between Philadelphia and Lancaſter, will enable me, previouſly to the adjournment of the ſeſſion, to lay a plan before you, which, correſponding in its execution with your views, and the wiſhes of our fellow citizens, may lead to the eſtabliſhment of a general ſyſtem of well-conſtructed and well-regulated roads. You muſt readily preceive, indeed, that it will be in vain either to open roads, or to clear rivers, without a vigilant attention to keep the former in repair, and to prevent encroachments upon the latter: And the exiſting laws being extremely inadequate to theſe eſſential purpoſes, you will, I am confident, reviſe and amend them, with all the diligence and energy, which the occaſion ſhall be thought to require. Among the many conſiderations that will occur in the courſe of the inveſtigation thus introduced, the circumſtances of our inland trade, will probably ſuggeſt the idea, of making a reaſonable compenſation to the holders of certain ferries on the Suſquehanna, and other rivers, in order to give a free paſſage to waggons tranſporting produce to the market, and returning with the merchandize, of Philadelphia. This, it has been conceived, would be the means of preventing the trade of ſeveral counties from centering in other ſtates, as experience has ſhewn, that when the Suſquehanna is frozen over, many weſtern farmers convey their produce to this city, which, in other ſeaſons, they diſpoſe of in Maryland. Some latitude ſhould, likewiſe, be allowed, in laying out the roads that are deſcribed in the late act of Aſſembly; and ſuch of them as may remain incomplete ſhould, perhaps, be made ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction and regulations as are eſtabliſhed in the caſe of county roads.

Under the authority of an act of Aſſembly, I have obtained a loan of twenty thouſand pounds from the Bank of North-America, upon a mortgage of the revenue ariſing from vendues, in order to re-pay the money expended by the corporation of the city, and the commiſſioners of the county of Philadelphia, for the accommodation of Congreſs; and to provide a ſuitable dwelling for the Preſident of the United States. The firſt part of this appropriation amounting to two thouſand nine hundred and one pounds nine ſhillings and four pence, and the price of the lot of ground (which has been obtained on the weſt ſide of Ninth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets) amounting to five thouſand four hundred and ninety-one pounds, there only remains the ſum of eleven thouſand ſix hundred and ſeven pounds ten ſhillings and eight pence, to purchaſe the materials and compleat the ſtructure of the building. As ſoon as an eligible plan can be procured, and a ſatisfactory eſtimate of the expence can be formed, I will lay them before you; and you may be aſſured, Gentlemen, that I will endeavour, with the ſtricteſt œconomy and diligence, to do all the juſtice to the hoſpitable intention of the legiſlature, which the limitation of the fund will permit.

In diſcharging other duties that were aſſigned to me by laws paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, I have appointed one ſet of commiſſioners to lay out a town at the mouth of Beaver creek, and another ſet to run the boundary line between the counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon. The former have not yet had time to execute their truſt; and the latter have found ſo much difficulty in aſcertaining the point of departure intended by the act, that they have made a ſpecial report (which will be communicated for your information) ſuggeſting that a ſtraight line from the Water-gap in Tuſcorora to the Blue-rock on Juniata is the only courſe that can give ſatisfaction; and this they accordingly recommend to be expreſsly ſanctioned by the legiſlature. It may be proper to obſerve, that an early deciſion on the ſubject is requiſite to

(Turn to the 4th page.)

On the 27th of Auguſt laſt a letter was laid before the National Aſſembly of France, from the inhabitants of the iſland of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, praying ſupplies of proviſion.—"It is the lot of theſe unfortunate people (ſays a French paper) to exiſt upon barren ſands, and even there to contend with their neighbours, the Engliſh, for a miſerable ſubſiſtence on codfiſh. Perhaps the beſt mark of our regard for them would be to return this wretched colony to old France."

The war between the Moors and the Spaniards is ſaid to be a piece of the moſt conſummate policy in the court of Madrid. The minds of the populace, which, for want of other employment, were wholly occupied in deviſing means for redreſſing the grievances under which they laboured, will now be diverted, and the government be again ſuffered to enjoy a ſtate, if not entirely tranquil, free at leaſt from inteſtine commotions.

Extract of letter from St. Croix, Nov. 1.

"I embrace the preſent opportunity to inform you of a ſevere hurricane having in a manner laid waſte the greater part of this iſland on the 25th of October.—The very day, on which, by a rule of the iſland, our churches returns thanks yearly, in caſe no hurricane has happened during the preceding three months—The ravages on the north ſide and towards the weſt end are terrible, and the deſtruction has alſo extended in no ſmall degree to the neighbouring Virgin Iſlands. Moſt of the ſugar plantations that had canes in any degree forward, have ſuffered extremely, and even thoſe of a larger growth are twiſted and torn in ſuch a manner as to be nearly uſeleſs. Several eſtates that had great proſpects from the enſuing crop, have a certainty at preſent of not making a ſingle hogſhead of ſugar—Some damage is done to the ſhipping at Baſſend; at the weſt end road, numbers were fortunate enough to get to ſea, ſome of which are returned, others not."

About the hour of ten, on Wedneſday night laſt, the large workſhop of Mr. James Hallet, nearly adjoining the Theatre in John-ſtreet, (New-York) took fire, and was entirely conſumed. The Theatre was in great danger of meeting the ſame fate, having caught fire ſeveral times; but through the exertions of the citizens, was ultimately preſerved. It is ſaid the building caught fire in the fourth ſtory, where a quantity of tow, &c. was depoſited. Had it happened in the dead of the night, the conſequences muſt have been dreadful.—Wind at north-weſt.

A London paper of credit has the following paragraph under the Vienna head of Sept. 10. "The meaſures which the Emperor ſeems to have taken with the King of Pruſſia relative to France, appear daily more ſerious. If the declaration which will ſhortly appear at Paris on the part of thoſe two monarchs, and which will be ſeconded by ſimilar declarations on the part of ſeveral courts of the ſouth and north of Europe, ſhall be abſolutely ineffectual, and if the negotiations in which the winter may be employed, terminate but in uſeleſs conferences, there can be no doubt but ſcenes of deſtruction and carnage will take place the enſuing ſpring. The preparations making for that fatal purpoſe are not of the bluſtering kind, but they are not for that reaſon the leſs certain. Many bodies of troops have begun their march from different parts of the Auſtrian States towards the Rhine: Ten battalions and as many ſquadrons have juſt received orders, enjoining them to make all the neceſſary diſpoſitions to enable them to follow the ſame route.

"With reſpect to the reports circulated, relative to the plan of attack, and of the campaign, which the allied Princes have agreed upon, there is reaſon to think that all is not authentic; but exaggeration and error in details do not deſtroy the exiſtence of the deſign.—Three armies will certainly be aſſembled, to act againſt France on the ſide of Germeny. The firſt will be aſſembled near Luxembourg, where 30,000 Auſtrians will be joined by all the Pruſſian regiments on the Weſtphalia eſtabliſhment. The ſecond will be aſſembled in Briſgaw, to conſiſt of twenty battalions of Hungarians and Croatians, of ten ſquadrons of Auſtrians, cavalry, and of the double contingents of the cities of Bavaria, Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine. The third will be collected in the environs of Worms, and will conſiſt principally of the troops of the two circles of Saxony.

[*The following is a tranſlation from a paper printed at Cape-Francois.*]

According to the accounts taken in 1789, the total number of ſlaves, men, women and children, in the ten pariſhes now revolted, was 68,664. From this number, if we deduct two thirds for old men, women, and children, and invalids, there will remain, capable of acting offenſively, 22,888.

There have been killed or wounded in our engagements with them, 4000, which will reduce the number to 18,888.

From theſe again we muſt deduct 4000, who have either returned to their maſters, or are concealed in the woods for the purpoſe of giving themſelves up. The number we have actually to cope with, is 14,888——and of this number there are at leaſt one-half who were forced into the ſervice of the inſurgents, without arms, and incapable of making reſiſtance in caſe of being attacked---Of this 14,888 there are not a fifth part furniſhed with muſkets or piſtols, and this fifth part amounts to 2977.---The whole of this number are ſcattered through the ten quarters, which gives 1400 to every quarter, but the neceſſity of providing ſuſtenance renders their parties very unequal.

Of the 68,664 negroes that have revolted, 30,000 may be deemed loſt, either by being actually killed, or becoming wild in mountains to which there is no acceſs. The value of each of theſe negroes may be eſtimated at 2500 livres each, which makes the whole loſs in revolted negroes, 75,000,000 livres. The loſſes incurred from the deſtruction of 172 ſugar works, plantation houſes, cattle, &c. &c. &c. is reckoned at 111,800,000 livres.

The losses in buildings, produce, and the cattle on 936 coffee-plantations, is---131,400,000 livres.---Villages, cotton and indigo plantations. and cattle, buildings, &c. upon them, are estimated at 6,400,000 livres.

Total loss---324,600,000 livres.

On Thursday night last was married by the rev. Dr. EWING, Mr. ANDREW PETTIT, of this city, merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH M'KEAN, eldest daughter of the Chief-Justice.

Bank of North-America,

8th December, 1791.

THE Stock holders of the Bank of North-America are hereby notified, that an Election of twelve Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

BETHLEHEM STAGE.

THE subscribers, Frederick Beutel and Adam Lukenbach, beg leave to inform the Public, that their Weekly STAGE, between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, will now cease, during the winter months. They propose that their Stage shall again regularly and weekly go from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, from the beginning of April next, so that the Stage will start from Bethlehem on the first Monday in April, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and so each Monday in every week during the season, to be in Philadelphia on Tuesday forenoon; and to set out from the tavern of Mr. George Lesher, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Third street above Race street, Philadelphia, every Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, and return to Bethlehem Friday forenoon. If it shall be found necessary, during the ensuing summer, to run two Stages every week, so that the additional Stage sets out from Bethlehem every Friday morning, and in return from Philadelphia every Monday morning, public notice will be given.---Sensible of past indulgence and favours received from the public, the subscribers will use their utmost endeavours to deserve it also in future, by having convenient carriages, plying in springs, and by having sober, careful and intelligent drivers, and hope the tavern keepers on the road, where they propose the Stages shall stop, viz. Thomas Brown, John Rothdrock, Thomas Craig, and John Moore, will accommodate the Passengers in the best manner possible, and to their satisfaction.

The distance of the above taverns are, from Bethlehem to Thomas Brown's 12 miles; to Rothdrock's 12 miles; to Craig's 10 miles; to Moore's, at Jenkingtown, 11½ miles; to Philadelphia 10½ miles.

The payment, as usual, for every passenger, with 14lb. package, Fifteen shillings, from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, and the same in return, way passengers three-pence per mile, and for every letter two-pence.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Bethlehem, December 5, 1791.

Montgomery county, December 6, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, Three certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate in Lower-Merion township, one bounded by Haverford Road, containing 10 acres; one other bounded by Bevan's land, containing 23 acres and 10 perches, and one other bounded by lands of John Hughes, Esq; containing 36 acres, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Richard Humphreys and Margaret his wife, by

‡ HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail last night, at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, two villains---one, who calls himself John Johnston, is a stout thick-set fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with dark short hair, had on a new pair of blue cloth trowsers, and a short sailors jacket of the same, a little hat narrow in the brim, but no stockings, fat full-faced, with a down ill look, and is fond of liquor, had on his neck an iron collar, with a chain fastened round his breast; the other calls himself Joseph Smith, but is though to be a wrong name, is a straight made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, had on a blue coattee, a corduroy jacket and breeches, a wove pair of brown stockings, a high crowned hat, much worn, bound round with black tape, and when talking twists his mouth. Any person apprehending and securing said villains, in any jail in this state, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

December 12, 1791. ‡

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 26th of November, 1791, from the subscriber, living near Ridgeley's Furnace, in Baltimore county, state of Maryland, a small NEGROE MAN, named BEN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, very active, a good waggoner and plowman, or can do any thing of plantation business, as well as any man; took with him two or three suits of good cloaths, amongst which are, a light coloured coat, black velvet breeches, cotton and thread stockings, and a Holland shirt. It is likely he will change his name and cloaths, as he is a very artful fellow, a great thief and a dreadful liar, and drinks little or no spirits. Whoever apprehends and secures him, so that his owner may get him again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds, if 40 miles, Five Pounds, if 100 miles Ten Pounds, if 200 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

December 7, 1791. MICAJAH MERRYMAN.

A STRAY COW, of a light brindle colour, sometime in June last, came to the place of the subscriber, in New-Lane, between the Ridge Road and Schuylkill, two miles from the city. The owner of said cow, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 5, 1791. PHILIP SUPER.

TAKEN up yesterday, a Red COW with a white face, having a rope round her horns. The owner of said COW may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living in Kensington, in the townships of the Northern Liberties.

MARTIN WORKNAUGHT.

Nov. 19th, 1791.

THE Subscribers hereby inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened an OFFICE, in Fourth, between Walnut and Spruce streets, lately occupied by Edward Shippen, Esq; where they carry on the business of buying and selling real estates on commission, letting lots on ground-rent or lease, &c. in city or country, procuring money on interest, and drawing deeds and other writings. They have now for sale, houses and lots in almost all parts of the city and districts; ground rents; several very valuable country seats near the city; plantations and tracts of land in most of the counties in this state. Any person desirous of purchasing, by calling at said office, may see a description of them, with the price and terms of payment.

EDWARD BONSALL,
ISAAC BONSALL.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 13, 1791. *

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC,

For the Year 1792.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market streets, No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As also, a large and general assortment of other Goods, as usual.

December 7, 1791.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now, by mutual consent of the parties, purchased to himself the horses and stages, together with the subscriptions which have been raised for the support of the *Philadelphia, Reading* and *Harrisburgh* STAGES, and that he intends serving the public on this occasion with all possible industry, and to general satisfaction, by continuing to drive the same stages from Reading to Philadelphia and Harrisburgh on the former terms, with this difference only---that, on account of the short days and bad roads, the stages in future will start every Wednesday, at the usual places and hours, from Philadelphia and Harrisburgh, and arrive at Reading as expeditiously as possible; from which place both stages again will start on Friday morning.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

N. B. Price for letters will be a five-penny-piece, excepting to subscribers.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Mansfield, Burlington county, the 21st of the 11th month, 1791, an apprentice BOY, named William Crammer, about 16 years old, but small of his age, of a fair complexion and light hair: he knows something of the weaving business: had on when he went away, a felt hat, light coloured coatee and waistcoat, purple breeches and striped trowsers over them, white yarn stockings, and thick shoes, with strings. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ or harbour him, and all masters of vessels are in like manner forbidden to carry him off, under the penalty that the law inflicts. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

BARZILLAI FURMAN.

Mansfield, 22d of 11th month, 1791. §

For SALE,

An elegant Chamber CLOCK,

Which strikes the Hours and Half Hours.

Enquire at No. 83, in Arch-street.

Montgomery County, Decem. 2, 1791.

BY Virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house, on Monday, the 26th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, peice or parcel of Land, situate in Plymouth township, bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Norris-town, and lands of Daniel Davis and others; containing ten acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the estate of Jacob Harman, by

§ HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, That we, Edward Broadaway, Jediah Allen, and John Wistar, commissioners appointed to divide a certain tract of land, called the Glass-House Tract, situate in Alloways creek township and county of Salem, shall, on the sixteenth day of December next, at the house of John Wistar, in Manington, proceed to draw lots pursuant to law.

November 16, 1791.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1791.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

JOHN BARNES, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court in the said city, to be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the Libel of your Wife Elizabeth, praying for a Divorce from the Banns of Matrimony.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, West New Jersey, Nov. 28, 1791.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, the 12th inst. as a run-away or deserter, an Irishman, who calls himself GEORGE RUSSELL, says he has been in America 16 years, and is 32 years old, of a brown complexion, with short dark hair, pitted with the small-pox, about five feet nine inches high, his clothes so ragged and patched they are past describing: He is very talkative and abusive when in liquor. Says he drove team some years past for one Amos Scott, near York-town, in Pennsylvania. Any person claiming a right to said prisoner, are requested to come forward in four weeks from this date, pay the charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same, by

§ JESSE SEILY, Gaoler.

New-Britain township, Bucks county, Nov. 19, 1791.

CAME to the subscriber's enclosure a few days ago, a middle sized black COW, has some white under her belly, no earmark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. § SIMON JAMES,

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Alexander Major, deceased, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 160 acres, situate in Gwynedd township, in the county of Montgomery, between 17 and 18 miles from Philadelphia, 2 from North-Wales Meeting-house, and a quarter of a mile from the Springhouse Tavern. There are on the said premises a good dwelling house and kitchen, a cellar with a good spring of water in it under the dwelling house, and a pump in the kitchen, a barn and stabling, a large excellent apple orchard, a considerable quantity of meadow, part of which is watered by never-failing springs, about 30 acres woodland---the remainder arable land of good quality. The whole of the premises is in good tenantable repair. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to James or Ebenezer Major, living on the premises.

Likewise on the same day, at the place aforesaid, will be sold, beds and bedding, and a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture; also, rye, oats and Indian-corn, by the bushel. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by

JOSEPH M'LEAN, }
ROBERT LOLLER, } Executors.

November 21, 1791. *

Darby, Delaware county, Eleventh Month, 10th, 1791.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 7th of the Eleventh Month, 1791, a dark brown HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a small star in the forehead, and it is thought the near hind foot is white, round bodied, slim made, suitable for the saddle; was shod before and the shoes near worn out, a short switch tail, apt to be scary at the sight of objects. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief be convicted, shall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges.

† JOSIAH BUNTING.

Treasury of Pennsylvania,

November 15th, 1791.

ALL persons in possession of Certificates of the funded debt of Pennsylvania, commonly called Militia and Depreciation, of whatever date they may be, and not already entered on the books of this office, are earnestly requested to bring them in before the 20th day of December next, that they may receive the whole of the interest due the last day of the said month, in January, 1792; such as are not brought in by that time, will be precluded from payment, at least for a while. The interest due the 1st of January and 10th of April, on Certificates entered prior to this day's date, is ready, and the proprietors are desired to call or send their orders for it, and it will be paid.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

[As many of the above Certificates are circulating in the country, the Printers throughout this state will much oblige their fellow-citizens by giving this a place in their papers.]

Will be exposed to Sale,

By the Subscriber, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 15th day of December next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, if not sold before at private sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Springfield township, in the county of Montgomery, fronting on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, between the 11 and 12 mile stones; containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half. There are on said premises a good stone house, two stories high, a log barn, with other convenient buildings, about 24 acres of excellent meadow, the greatest part thereof well watered by a fine stream, which runs through the same, called Crevell Run, about 20 acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land. Any person inclining to purchase before the appointed day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to John Huston, of the county of Philadelphia, or Jacob Dager, on the premises, or the subscriber, of Lower Salford, Montgomery county, aforesaid.

JACOB REIFF, senior.

Just published and to be sold by ZACHARIAH POULSON Jun.

No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the College,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

Purchasers, beware!

WHEREAS an Advertisement appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the 26th of October last, whereby "A valuable plantation and tract of land, situate in Marple township, late in the county of Chester, now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres," is offered for sale by Samuel Vanleer: And whereas the said Samuel Vanleer stiles himself "the proprietor" of the premises; and, in the said advertisement, it is declared, that "a good title will be given to the purchaser:" Now the subscriber hereby gives public notice, that *he* claims title to the aforesaid plantation, under Henry Feagan, deceased; and that he intends to prosecute his claim thereto by due course of law.

PHILIP HENRY WOLF, Administrator,
with Will annexed, of John Feagan, deceased.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1791. ‡

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the last Court of Common Pleas, held at West-Chester, to audit and settle the accounts of all the creditors of MOSES YARNALL, and adjust the demands not only of the plantiff in the attachment, but of all the rest of the defendant's creditors, and settle their shares or proportions; do hereby request the creditors of the said Moses Yarnall, to produce to us their several demands against said estate, at the house of Charles Fahnstock, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in East-Whiteland, on the 17th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to receive their several dividends of said estate,

ISAAC MASSEY,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } Auditors.
JONATHAN PUGH,

Chester county, November 17, 1791. †

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

To be LET, for the term of two Years,

VINCENT FORGE, with all the Buildings and upwards of 300 acres of Land, Grist and Saw-Mill, all in good repair; there are in the Forge 4 fires and 2 hammers, situate in Vincent township, Chester county, on that noted stream of water, called French Creek, which is sufficient to drive the said Works at almost any season of the year. There is on the premises, a sufficiency of meadow, the upland good for grain, and may be entered on the 1st day of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to †

THOMAS BULL, and } Guardians.
HENRY CHRISTMAN, }

Vincent township, Chester county, Nov. 17, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, late of Horsham township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, on bond, note or book debt, are desired to discharge the same within three months from the date hereof, otherwise legal means will be made use of for the recovery thereof, without further notice. Also, those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for settlement.

Nov. 14, 1791. † WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th day of this instant, a Servant Lad, named Daniel M'Farland. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his hair very black and straight, his complexion exceedingly tawny, much like an Indian: had on an old surtout coat and half worn close bodied cloth coat; a striped flannel waistcoat, lined with red flannel; new homespun shirt; blue woolen stockings; neats leather shoes, and an old hat with the binding much worn. He took with him a sorrel Horse and a saddle and bridle: the horse was about 11 years old, 14½ hands high, with a blaze in his face, and some collar marks on his shoulders: having had the fistula on the near side of his neck and shoulder, it is rather thicker on that side than the other: there is also a large white spot where he had that distemper; he throws his two fore feet remarkably sideways when he trots. Whoever takes up the said lad and horse, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horse only, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN EVANS.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, 11th month 22, 1791.

Best possible image.

preſerve peace and order: But, at the ſame time, I am happy to add, that the diſturbances, which had ariſen, from another cauſe, in the county of Mifflin, have entirely ſubſided; and I have received information, that the principal rioters have given the beſt evidence of their contrition, by readily ſubmitting to thoſe meaſures, which it was thought neceſſary to purſue, in order to vindicate the dignity and energy of the government.

In obedience to the directions of the Legiſlature, I entered into a contract with the Commiſſioners of the city, by which they engaged, at a reaſonable rate, to pave the foot-way of the State-Houſe ſquare: from Cheſnut to Walnut-ſtreet, in Fifth-ſtreet; and the undertaking being executed, I have paid the conſideration money by a warrant upon the treaſurer, for the ſum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and eleven pence. The forms preſcribed in the law, reſpecting an indemnity for thoſe lots of the donation land, which have been found to lie within the juriſdiction of New-York, have, likewiſe, been purſued; but, as it is probable, that many of the claimants were too remote to receive an account of the arrangement, in ſeaſon to take advantage of it, (ſome of them being actually employed in the weſtern army of the United States) and as, in fact, from a miſconſtruction of the law, none of them appeared on the proper day to draw their lots you will, no doubt, perceive the propriety of extending the time for preſenting theſe claims, as well as for deciding the priority in chooſing an equivalent; and, it will be expedient to announce your indulgence in theſe reſpects, as ſoon as poſſible.

The Commiſſioner for ſtating the claims of this ſtate, againſt the United States, reports to me, that, although nothing has yet appeared to warrant a material change of the opinion, which was formerly expreſſed upon the probable reſult of the ſettlement of thoſe claims, conſiderable progreſs has been made in arranging and ſtating the accounts: And, I truſt, that, at length all the obſtacles to the completion of the contract for the Lake Erie purchaſe, are removed; the comptroller of the treaſury of the U. States, and the comptroller-general of Pennſyl. having concurred in ſtating the amount of the conſideration money to be one hundred and fifty one thouſand, ſix hundred and forty dollars and twenty-five cents, and the medium of payment to be in loan-office certificates of the United States, at their ſpecie value reduced by the continental ſcale of depreciation; certificates of final ſettlements iſſued by the Commiſſioners of the ſtates, or departments; or certificates commonly called regiſtered debt, with the intereſt which may be due upon them, until the 10th of June, 1791. The neceſſary ſum, in public ſecurities of theſe various deſcriptions, is prepared at the treaſury, and will be delivered as ſoon as the mode of conveyance (which I have referred to the conſideration of the Attorney-General) ſhall be ſettled. From ſome doubts, indeed, that have been entertained, whether there exiſts in any officer of the federal government, a competent authority to execute an inſtrument of this nature, it may eventually be neceſſary to call in the aid of Congreſs; but as the terms of the contract have received a definitive conſtruction, it will not, I preſume, occaſion much delay, to deſignate the mere formalities of transfer.

In leading your attention, Gentlemen, to thoſe objects which are particularly intereſting to the public welfare, the election of a Senator to repreſent the commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, appears firſt in order and importance. During the preſent ſeſſion of the Federal Legiſlature, the ratio of repreſentation, in the popular branch of the government, will be fixed for the enſuing period of ten years; our commercial intercourſe with foreign nations will probably be ſettled on a new baſis; and there is great reaſon to expect, that a ſyſtem for eſtabliſhing and regulating the militia of the United States, will be introduced and adopted. The juriſdiction of Congreſs cannot, I think, be exerciſed upon ſubjects more critical in their origin, or more extenſive in their operation; on which a greater diverſity of opinion is likely to ariſe; or in the deciſion of which, a free people ought to be more anxious, to give the full expreſſion of their feelings and their ſentiments.——Recollecting, therefore, the weight of one member in the ſmall body of the Senate, you will excuſe me, if I am ſolicitous, that conſiderations reſpecting the magnitude of the end, ſhould ſuppreſs every doubt, and reconcile every variance reſpecting the forms of the proceeding; ſo that Pennſylvania may, at this juncture, enjoy the whole force of her legitimate influence in the councils of the Union. To you, Gentlemen, no argument can be offered, which a ſenſe of public duty, and an ardent attachment to the honor and proſperity of your country, will not ſpontaneouſly ſuggeſt: You feel, and, I am confident, you will act, as becomes the importance of the occaſion; and under this impreſſion I chearfully diſmiſs the ſubject with informing you, that by the returns from the ſeveral diſtricts it appears, that Thomas Fitzſimons, Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heiſter, Iſrael Jacobs, John W. Kittera, Andrew Gregg, and William Findley, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the next term of two years.

If the ſupplement to the judiciary bill, which was particularly recommended to your conſideration by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhould introduce an enquiry into the general ſtate of the department, you will find, that, although the foundation is admirably laid, ſome additions are neceſſary to compleat the ſtrength and beauty of the ſuperſtructure. Beſides purſuing the objects of the ſupplementary Bill, to which I have adverted, the enlargement of the equitable powers of our courts of law, ſeems to be expedient: not only as it would promote the ordinary adminiſtration of juſtice, but as the means of placing the ſcene of domeſtic litigation, upon an equal footing with controverſies, ariſing between the citizens of Pennſylvania, and the citizens of other ſtates, or foreigners, which, giving immediate juriſdiction to the federal courts, may be conducted by rules leſs rigid, and decided upon principles more liberal. I have, on a former occaſion, obſerved, that the laws, reſpecting baukruptcy, are, likewiſe, defective in ſeveral points; and I cannot avoid repeating, that the want of an appeal from the mere doubt of the commiſſioners (which doubt is all the act requires to juſtify the refuſal of a certificate) may hereafter be the ſource of extreme oppreſſion; and apparently, indeed, militates againſt the conſtitutional right of trial by jury. Whatever may be the objections, therefore, to the introduction of a ſyſtem of bankrupt laws, I am perſuaded, that, when introduced, you will think it proper in this, as well as in every other reſpect, while you guard againſt fraudulent practices, to protect and countenance the honeſt, though unfortunate, trader. In reviewing the laws for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and thoſe which regulate attachments, many opportunities of making amendments will occur; and a proviſion in the act reſpecting juries, which ſhall, on the one hand, render a fairer compenſation for the juror's ſervice, and, on the other hand, impoſe a heavier fine on his neglect or refuſal to perform it, would, in effect, diminiſh the burthen of this indiſpenſable duty, by giving certainty and diſpatch to the buſineſs of our courts. I will only further remind you, as matter for deliberation naturally connected with the ſubject, that the inſtitution of a general fee-bill, and the declaration of the forms in which actions may be brought and proſecuted againſt the commonwealth, will be conſiderably uſeful in diſcharging the various offices of government: And, while I refer you to a report from the inſpectors of the priſon of Philadelphia, for a pleaſing proof of the ſalutary conſequences which the reformation of the penal code has produced, I am perſuaded you will pay a proper attention to the opinion that the board has expreſſed, upon the expediency of aboliſhing what are termed the jail fees.

In the executive department ſome points will likewiſe claim your regard. Since the eſtabliſhment of the preſent conſtitution, temporary laws have been paſſed, to transfer, in the aggregate, all the powers of the late Supreme Executive Council, to the Governor of the commonwealth: but, as many of thoſe powers could be more conveniently, and more advantageouſly, exerciſed in other offices, I ſhould be happy, if an opportunity occurs, to ſee them analyſed, and properly diſtributed. For the incidental and contingent expences of the department, I conceive that a general proviſion ſhould be made, in order to meet the ſection of the conſtitution which declares, that no money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law; and, if a permanent authority were given to ſuperintend the publication of the acts of Aſſembly, that buſineſs would be facilitated, and the information of your proceedings with greater expedition communicated to our conſtituents. You will indulge me, Gentlemen, in adding one wiſh of a more perſonal nature; that, as far as your conveniency will permit, bills may be delivered, for the conſideration of the Executive, ſometime before the day fixed for the adjournment of the legiſlature: For, hitherto moſt of the laws have been tranſmitted at ſo late a period of the ſeſſion, that there was hardly time to peruſe them, much leſs to deliberate on their contents.

The improved ſtate of our finances, the rapid progreſs that has been made in the ſettlement and liquidation of old tranſactions and engagements, and the conſequent decreaſe of buſineſs in the reſpective offices, muſt render this period favorable for reviewing and reforming the department of accounts. The preſent ſyſtem is, indeed, defective even in its foundation; in ſome inſtances furniſhing no adequate check; and, in others, producing confuſion and embarraſſment, by the complication of its forms. Of the former kind, is that proviſion, by which the treaſurer is authorized to ſettle the accounts of the revenue officers, from whom he receives the public money; and, with the latter kind may be claſſed, the ſettlement of the accounts of the commonwealth at different places, and by different perſons; and, generally ſpeaking, all the conſequences of an undigeſted diſtribution of duties, between the comptroller general and the regiſter general.

As I am perſuaded, gentlemen, that this ſubject will ſoon engage your attention, I am induced to add a few hints, from the ſtatement which the officers have preſented to me, in order to facilitate your inveſtigation. It would, I think, be a radical improvement in the department, if all the accounts which are rendered and ſettled, were depoſited in one office, and the books of entry in the other. This ſeparation would not only add to the ſecurity of the public documents, as in caſe of an accidental deſtruction of the accounts, the books might remain; but it would, likewiſe, enable each officer, from the materials in his own poſſeſſion, to collect and furniſh upon all occaſions, the neceſſary information; and a chain of connection often blending public tranſactions, each would have it in his power, without difficulty or delay, to unravel and check the accounts under examination, by comparing them with the correſponding vouchers. Several advantages, likewiſe, concur to juſtify a propoſal, that books ſhould be opened in the regiſter's office, in which accounts ſhall be kept with ſuch of the public creditors, as may chooſe to give up the certificates which they at preſent hold, for others in all reſpects ſimilar, except that the new certificates ſhall not be transferable, although the debts, of which they are the evidences, may ſtill be aſſigned, in the ſame manner, and with the ſame effect, as the debt of the United States. This meaſure would prevent the neceſſity of cutting up certificates, to accommodate purchaſers at the land office; it would be convenient to the individual creditor, by enabling him to divide his claim into any ſums that his wants might require; rendering the property more ſafe from fire and other accidents, it would relieve the legiſlature from frequent applications for the renewal of loſt certificates; and, if it had not the effect of immediately appreciating the ſtate debt, it would at leaſt, render all the buſineſs reſpecting it more uniform and ſtable.

A proviſion for cancelling thoſe certificates of the ſtate debt, which, being redeemed, are depoſited in the treaſury, in the ſame manner, that the certificates in the poſſeſſion of the comptroller general, are directed to be cancelled, would, I believe, be uſeful; and it might, perhaps, with propriety be extended to ſuch certificates as ſhall in future be paid to the receiver general of the land office; allowing that officer to produce an authenticated document of the amount, which may, from time to time be cancelled, as a voucher in the ſettlement of his accounts. In addition to theſe regulations, I am prompted by a deſire of preſerving uniformity in pecuniary tranſactions and ſtatements, as well as by the greater conveniency of the method, which has been adopted at the treaſury of the union, and at the ſeveral banks, to recommend that the legiſlature ſhould preſcribe a period, after which all accounts between the ſtate and her officers, ſhall be kept in dollars and cents.

You will receive by the ſecretary, gentlemen, a copy of the joint report which the comptroller general, the regiſter general, and the treaſurer, have made upon the ſtate of the finances of the commonwealth; introduced by a recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures of the laſt year; and particular repreſentations of the receipts and payments in the bills of credit of March 1785, in the ſtate money and in the dollar money; together with a view of the real eſtate of the commonwealth; of the ſituation of the fund appropriated for the improvement of roads and navigable waters; and of the operation of the ſinking fund, during the ſame period. The eſtimate of the productive revenues for the current year, amounts to 71,323l. 3s 8d. and the various demands for the public ſervice, will require a ſum of 67,372l. But, gentlemen, it will be prudent always to remember, that although the arrearages of taxes on the preſent, as on every former occaſion, conſtitute a conſiderable item in the calculation of our reſources, yet as the extent of the exonerations, which have been ſanctioned by law, has not been compleatly aſcertained, and as the difficulty of collection naturally encreaſes with the delay, our expectations on this ground have been, and, probably will continue to be greatly diſappointed.

The property which the ſtate poſſeſſes in the ſtock of the United States, will require and merits particular attention. It appears from the report, to which I have juſt referred, that the ſubſcription of the ſtate debt to the funding ſyſtem amounts at this time to 252,697l 14s 1d; but the proportion of the aſſumed debt, allotted to Pennſylvania, being 2,200,000 dollars, ſhe will be entitled to receive an annual ſurplus of intereſt, equal to the ſum of 20,984l 8s 5d. This however is ſubject to a deduction for the intereſt that the ſtate has engaged to pay to the ſubſcribers in order to make up the rate of ſix per cent. upon their reſpective claims; to an allowance for that part of the ſtate debt which was aſſumable, and is not ſubſcribed; & to a charge for that part which ſhall be deemed not to be within the aſſumption. The product of the ſubſcription which was made immediately on behalf of the commonwealth before the loan was cloſed, amounts in ſix per cent. ſtock to the ſum of 278,049l 18s 4d; in the three per cent. ſtock to the ſum of 557,568l 15s 2d; and in the deferred ſtock to the ſum of 139,024l 19s 1d. But the firſt article, being allotted to diſcharge the proprietary claim, affords an unappropriated balance of only 42,627l 16s 5d; the ſecond article, being liable to various demands, leaves a balance of 455,436l 19s 2d; and in the third article, after deducting the recent ſales to pay the intereſt of the funded and depreciation debt, the ſtate is ſtill entitled to the ſum of 97,951l 4s 1d.

The fund ariſing from the aggregate of theſe credits, has, gentlemen, been hitherto properly employed, in diſcharging the debts of the commonwealth; but I am deſirous that you ſhould now take it into ſerious conſideration, whether if the public honor does not require, the public intereſt will permit, any further diminution of the capital. The many other ſources from which ſupplies may be advantageouſly drawn for the ſupport of government, will leave even the intereſt diſengaged for purpoſes of public enterprize and utility; and when we reflect that a ſimilar opportunity of accumulating wealth, will never probably occur; or that, when this is expended, all the public wants and exigencies muſt be ſatisfied and relieved, by a direct and conſtant preſſure of taxation on the people, you will I am perſuaded, agree with me, that in future every act which treſpaſſes upon the principal of the ſtock, ought to be the reſult of mature deliberation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The ſentiment, which I have juſt advanced, applies particularly to your juriſdiction in the matters of finance. I am confident that you will make an ample proviſion, in the moſt eligible manner, to defray the neceſſary expences of the government, and to preſerve the honorable ſyſtem that has been introduced, for diſcharging our public engagements. But, while you are doing this, I think it my duty to ſubmit to your conſideration, the expediency of raiſing a ſmall contribution from the eſtates of our conſtituents, in aid of the general revenues of the commonwealth. By this meaſure, ſeaſonably adopted, you will prevent the inconvenience of impoſing taxes upon every occaſion; which muſt, otherwiſe, as I have obſerved, unavoidably take place, when our property in the funds of the union ſhall be exhauſted; and if ſuch a contribution were expreſsly and concluſively applied to the ſupport of government, the expence of the adminiſtration of the public affairs, being always known and felt by the people, would excite that vigilance, which is the beſt preſervative of a free and republican conſtitution.

In addition to the ordinary objects of revenue, permit me to remind you, that no fund is appropriated to pay the promiſed intereſt, on that part of the funded and depreciation debt, which is aſſumable, but not ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs; and the faith of the ſtate being pledged to redeem, in the courſe of the next year, the bills of credit, which were iſſued in the year 1785, you will be pleaſed to conſider, whether, for that purpoſe, ſome ſpecial ſtep ought not to be taken at this ſeſſion, as well as for deſtroying the ſum which is now accumulated at the treaſury. I ſhall alſo, be under the neceſſity of requeſting the aid of a ſupplementary appropriation, to diſcharge the expences, which have been recently incurred for the defence of the frontiers. As the lieutenant of the county of Allegheny, however, has not yet made his return upon the ſubject, I am unable to furniſh an accurate ſtatement of the deficiency; but an account of the ſums which have been diſburſed, will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Among the records of the General Aſſembly, you will find a variety of papers, which point out the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a more effectual mode to enforce the collection of the arrearages of taxes; and there are difficulties in carrying certain aſſeſſments into effect, for the removal of which, the aſſiſtance of the legiſlature has already been requeſted. Some regulations for rendering the revenue, ariſing from the ſeveral kinds of licences, more productive and more equal, ſeems to be neceſſary; and it may be proper to renew the proviſions which were formerly made, for diſpoſing of the barracks in the borough of Lancaſter; and to authorize further proceedings, with reſpect to the forfeited, or unſold, part of the barrack ground, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. An act for the inſpection of gun-powder, and ſome improvements in the inſtitution of the Health office, will be ſuggeſted, as well by the documents, which have formerly been tranſmitted, as by thoſe which I ſhall direct to be preſented to you; and, you will pleaſe to obſerve, that the appropriation for defraying the expences of the wardens of the port, extending no farther than October laſt, your interpoſition will again be required in behalf of the board. You will deem it proper, perhaps, during your preſent ſeſſion, to preſcribe the manner of making the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the ſtate, agreeably to the 4th ſection of the 1ſt article of the conſtitution; and the bill to authoriſe the ſale of the public Iſlands, having been publiſhed by order of the preceding Houſe of Repreſentatives, will now, I preſume, be paſſed into a law.

The limitations of ſeveral acts of Aſſembly will likewiſe claim your attention, previous to an adjournment. The act transferring the powers of the late Supreme Executive Council to the Governor, and the act for inſtituting the Board of Property, will expire with the preſent ſeſſion. The ſuſpenſion of the act for the inſpection of ſhingles, and the law to enable aliens to purchaſe and hold real eſtates within this Commonwealth, will terminate on the 1ſt day of January, 1792; the continuance of the proviſion for regulating the exportation of pot-aſh, and pearl-aſh, is limited to the 22d of February; the neceſſity of obtaining a licence for the exhibition of theatrical entertainments, will ceaſe on the 2d day of March; and the time allowed for patenting lands, which were located before the declaration of independence, will elapſe on the 10th day of April, in the ſame year.

It affords me great ſatisfaction, gentlemen, to be able to cloſe theſe communications, in mentioning, that upon the report of the commiſſioners appointed by law, which report ſtates, that the ſubſcription to the capital ſtock, for opening the canal between the creeks of Quitapahilla and Tulpehoccon, exceeds five hundred ſhares, a patent of incorporation has been granted to the ſubſcribers; and by informing you, that the union of the College of Philadelphia, and the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has been effected, according to the proviſions of the act of Aſſembly. From the great encouragement which has been given to the undertaking, the moſt flattering preſage of ſucceſs, in eſtabliſhing the canal, may be drawn; and the inſtitution of the aſſociated ſeminaries of learning, upon a foundation ſo enlarged and ſo enlightened muſt under your auſpices, prove an honor to the ſtate, and a bleſſing to mankind.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1791.

*** For ſale, at this Printing-Office, a few copies of the LAWS paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

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DECEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3212.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1791.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, October 5.

The letters from the East-Indies, of which the following are copies, were this day received by the Warren Hastings, one of the Company's ships, and the Eliza, a Danish ship.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

"*Honourable Sirs,*

"I SHALL not trouble your honorable court with any explanation of the nature of the incessant exertions both of body and mind which are required by the various duties of my present situation; nor should I now have alluded to them, but that I am under the indispensable necessity of stating them, as the cause of my being obliged, on this occasion, instead of entering into a detail of particulars, to limit myself to a concise and general account of our late operations, and of my future intentions.

"Our preparations for the campaign having been completed at Madras, the army marched from Velhout on the 5th of February; and having reached Vellore on the 11th, we halted there two days, for the purpose of drawing from thence a supply to my stock of provisions, and an addition that had been prepared to the battering train, and of receiving some stores and recovered men from Arnee.

"I had, previous to my arrival at Vellore, employed every means in my power to obtain accurate descriptions of the different passes that lead into the Mysore country; and having seen sufficient grounds to be confident that the Moogly pass could easily be rendered practicable, I turned off to the right at Vellore, and not only ascended the pass without much difficulty; but by having taken a route that Tippoo does not seem to have expected, I was also lucky enough to be able to advance a considerable distance into his country, before it was possible for him to give us the least obstruction.

"The forts of Colar and Ouscottah lay in our route to Bangalore, and surrendered to us without resistance; but as neither of them were in a tenable condition, nor at that time of any value to us, I left them unoccupied, after disarming and dismissing their small garrisons.

"I arrived before Bangalore on the afternoon of the 5th of March; and on the 6th the engineers were employed in reconnoitring the place both in the morning and evening: on their latter excursion, lieutenant-colonel Floyd, who escorted them with the whole cavalry, discovered the rear of Tippoo's line of march, apparently in great confusion, and unfortunately suffered himself to be tempted, by the flattering prospect of striking an important blow, to deviate from the orders he had received of me, and to attack the enemy. His success at first was great; but the length and ardor of the pursuit threw his squadrons into confusion. In this state they were charged by Tippoo's cavalry, and, being out of the reach of all support, they were obliged to retire with great precipitation, and with the loss of above 200 men, and near 300 horses.—Lieutenant-colonel Floyd received a very severe blow in the face; from which, however, I have the pleasure to add that he is now perfectly recovered.

"The ill success of our examination, the fear of losing time, and many other circumstances, of which the hopes of obtaining a supply of forage was not the least, induced me to determine immediately to attack the fort from the Pettah side. The Pettah was accordingly assaulted and carried on the morning of the 1st; and the siege of the fort, which was rendered singularly arduous, not only by the scarcity of forage, and strength of its works and garrison, but also by the presence of Tippoo and his whole army, was happily terminated by an assault of the night of the 21st, in which the Killidar, and a great number of his garrison, were put to the sword; and our loss, in proportion to the nature of the enterprise, was extremely inconsiderable. I cannot, however, help expressing, on this occasion, my sincere regret for the death of that brave and valuable officer lieutenant-colonel Moorhouse, who was killed at the assault of the Pettah, on the 7th of March.

"I have not been able to obtain correct lists of the ordinance, or of the different articles that were found in the magazines of the place; and I can therefore only say in general, that there were upwards of one hundred serviceable pieces of ordinance, near fifty of which were brass, a large quantity of grain, and an immense depot of military stores.

"Although Tippoo approached our position, and even cannonaded the camp, both on the 7th and 17th, yet on these occasions, and on all others during the siege, he took his measures with so much caution as to put it effectually out of my power to force him to risk an action; and on the night of the assault he retired, in great haste, from the south side of the fortress, where he was then posted, immediately upon his being acquainted with its fall. After giving some repairs to the breaches, making a number of necessary arrangements, and leaving the train of heavy artillery to be refitted during my absence, I moved from Bangalore on the 28th, with the design of securing a safe and speedy junction with a large body of cavalry that the Nizam had promised to send to me, and of receiving a reinforcement of troops and a supply of provisions and stores, which I had some time before ordered to be in readiness to join me, by the way of Amboor, from the Carnatic, considering those as necessary preliminary measures for enabling me to proceed to the attack of Seringapatam; and I, at the same time, communicated my intentions to General Abercrombie, and directed him to use every exertion in his power, consistent with the safety of the troops under his command, to prepare himself in the manner that I prescribed, to give me effectual assistance when I should reach the enemy's capital.

"Tippoo having made a movement to the westward on the same day that I marched from the neighbourhood of Bangalore, I fell in with his rear, at the distance of about eight or nine miles from that place; but from the want of a sufficient body of cavalry, it was found impracticable, after a pursuit of considerable length, either to bring him to action, or to gain any advantage over him, except that of taking one brass gun, which, owing to its carriage breaking down, he was obliged to leave upon the road.

"My first object being to form a junction with the Nizam's cavalry, I made such movements, or took such positions, as I knew would effectually prevent Tippoo from intercepting them, or even from disturbing their march; but although I was at great pains to point out the safety of the march to Rajah Teigewunt, and to encourage him to proceed, the effects of my recommendations and requests were but slow; and, after waste of time, which at this late season of the year, was invaluable, and which almost exhausted my patience, the junction was not made till the 13th instant.

"It is not easy to ascertain the number of the corps with precision, but I suppose it to amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand horse; and though they are extremely defective in almost every point of military discipline, yet, as the men are in general well mounted, and the chiefs have given me the strongest assurance of their disposition to do every thing in their power to promote the success of our operations, I am in great hopes that we shall derive material advantage from their assistance.

"This junction being accomplished, I marched on to effect my next object without loss of time; and, having arrived at my present camp on the 18th, and ordered the most expeditious measures to be taken for transporting the stores from the head of the pass, I shall commence my march again to the westward, on the 22d; and, after calling at Bangalore for the heavy artillery, I trust that I shall find it practicable to reach Seringapatam before the 12th of next month.

"No useful purpose could be promoted by my enumerating the difficulties which I have already encountered in carrying on the operations of this campaign; and it would be equally unprofitable to enlarge at present upon the obstacles which I foresee to our future progress: they are, however, of so weighty a nature, that under different circumstances, I should undoubtedly act with more caution, and defer the attempt upon the enemy's capital till after the ensuing rains; but acquainted as I am with the unsettled situation of political affairs in Europe, and knowing that a procrastinated war would occasion almost certain ruin to your finances, I consider it as a duty which I owe to my station and to my country, to disregard the hazard to which my own military reputation may be exposed, and to prosecute, with every species of precaution that my judgment or experience can suggest, the plan which is most likely to bring the war to any decision.

"I have, at the same time, been the more encouraged to persevere in the execution of my original intentions, as both the Nizam and Mahrattas have of late shewn an uncommon alacrity in fulfilling their engagements, which, by the smallest appearance of backwardness on our part, would be immediately cooled; and which, I trust, will, in addition to our own efforts, essentially contribute to counteract many of the disadvantages which the difficulty of the march, the risk of scarcity of provisions and forage, and the approach of the rainy season, present against the undertaking; and if those obstacles can be overcome, the capture of Seringapatam will probably, in its consequences, furnish an ample reward for our labours.

"A few days after our success at Bangalore, Tippoo repeated his propositions to open a negociation for terminating our differences; but whether with a sincere desire to obtain peace, or with the insidious hopes of exciting jealousies in our allies, by inducing me to listen to his advances, is not certain. The line for my conduct, however, was clear; and, conformably to our treaties, I declined, in civil and moderate terms, to receive a person of confidence, on his part, to discuss the separate interests of the Company; but informed him, that if he should think proper to make propositions in writing for a general accommodation with all the members of the confederacy, I should, after communicating with the other powers, transmit our joint sentiments upon them.

"I shall refer you entirely at present to the accounts that you will receive from the different governments, of the details of their respective business; and shall only add, that the personal attention that I have experienced from the members of the supreme board, and the zeal which they have manifested since I left Calcutta, in promoting the public good, have given me very particular satisfaction.

The Swallow Packet will remain in readiness to be dispatched in August, or sooner if it should be thought expedient; and I shall, by that opportunity, have the honor of writing fully to you on several of those subjects on which you must no doubt be anxious to receive minute information. I cannot, however, conclude this letter, without bearing most ample testimony to the zeal and alacrity which have been uniformly manifested by his Majesty's and the Company's troops, in the performance of the various duties of fatigue and danger in the course of this campaign, and assuring you that they are entitled to the most distinguished mark of your approbation.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Honorable Sirs,
Your most obedient and
Most humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

Camp at Venkettigherry,
April 21, 1791.

To the Hon. the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

"*Honorable Sirs,*

"Since our dispatches, which were forwarded on the Worcester Indiaman, under date of the 23d of March, we have received accounts of the further operations of Lord Cornwallis's army, and take the opportunity of the Danish ship Eliza, touching at this port for a few hours, and bound for Europe, to communicate to you the particulars.

"On the 5th ultimo, the grand army arrived at the strong fort of Bangalore, without meeting any opposition from the enemy in ascending the Ghauts, or on their subsequent march to this place. His Lordship immediately laid siege to this important fort, and on the 13th of March carried the Pettah by storm. During the attack lieutenant colonel Moorhouse, of the artillery, on your Madras establishment, and captain Delaney, of his Majesty's 36th regiment, were killed, with some few private Europeans and sepoys. The next day Tippoo's army appeared in sight; and he made two separate attempts to drive the British troops from this station, and was repulsed in each with very great slaughter. On the 22d, the breach though scarcely practicable, Lord Cornwallis determined, without further delay, to storm the fort, as he was beginning to run short of provisions.

The storming partly consisted of the 36th, 72d, 76th, King's regiment, two battalions of sepoys, together with the European grenadiers and light infantry of the army; and the whole commanded by major general Meadows. They were obliged to descend and ascend the ditch with scaling ladders; and in two hours from the commencement of the assault the British colours were seen flying on the rampart. The garrison consisted of about 3000 men; 1500 of whom were almost instantly and inevitably put to the bayonet. Among the killed was the Killedar, an old man, and nearly related to the Sultan. Great quantities of grain, we understand, were found in the fort and Pettah; and we are happy to add, that this glorious enterprize was effected with the loss only of about 20 men killed and wounded on our side. Bangalore is reckoned among Tippoo's strongest holds in the Mysore country, and consequently its loss must be severely felt by him.

"We beg leave further to offer our congratulations on the success of our arms at Darwar, which, after an unexpectedly long siege, capitulated to the English, in conjunction with the Mahratta arms, on the 5th inst. We have not yet received the particulars of the surrender; and can only acquaint you, that colonel Frederick, of our Bombay establishment, died before the place, after a short illness, when in command of the detachment; from which period it devolved to major Sartorius, of our engineer corps.

"General Abercrombie's army is still in the same station as when we last had the honor of addressing you, where he still purposes to remain until the nearer approach of Lord Cornwallis; but as the rainy season on this side of India is now near at hand, general Abercrombie will be under the necessity of cantoning the troops, so as to form a chain of communication between this place and the Coorja

Ghaut, which leads into the Myſore dominions. He propoſes ſtrengthening Bombay with one regiment of Europeans, who will go up in your ſhip the Queen, captain Douglaſs, about the end of this month; and Bombay, we apprehend, will be further ſtrengthened by ſuch part of Darwar detachment as can be ſpared from garriſoning that place.

We are with the greateſt reſpect,
Honorable Sirs,
Your very faithful humble ſervants,
ROB. TAYLOR,
(Signed) LAU. SHAW,
SAM. INCE."

Tellicherry, April 22, 1791.

Extract of a letter from the Governor and Council at Madras, in their political department, to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, dated April 29, 1791.

"We have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that on the 23d inſt. we received advice from the reſident at Poona, that the fort of Darwar had ſurrendered to major Sartorius on the 3d of that month; and by letters from the reſident at Hydrabad we learn, that the Killedar of Coupul was in treaty for the delivery of that fort to the Nizam's general.

"Lord Cornwallis having effected his junction with lieutenant colonel Oldham's detachment, moved on the 22d inſt. from Venketagherry in the direction of Bangalore."

MADRAS, April 28.

The general intelligence we have heard from Caupul is, that a ceſſation of arms took place there on the 6th inſtant; but we have not learned that the terms of capitulation were finally adjuſted.

An extraordinary eſcape has been effected by ſix Europeans, who were lately taken, and confined with four others at Severndroog, and Hill Fort, thirty five miles from Bangalore. They worked a hole through the wall of their priſon; their guards being aſleep, and they walked off to Bangalore in their irons. Their account is, that they had been treated with great ſeverity.

By the Nova Madruagada, Capt. Lobo, which arrived at Calcutta, previous to the ſailing of the Earl Fitzwilliam, we have received the following account from Manilla, dated the 4th of February: "On the 15th of January a dreadful fire broke out here, and raged for a few hours with the moſt deſtructive violence, laying waſte a prodigious number of dwelling houſes, godowns, &c. A conſiderable quantity of Bengal piece goods, which had been ſent from Calcutta laſt ſeaſon, and landed at Manilla, and which we underſtand were unſold at the time the fire happened, were alſo conſumed. Upon the whole, the amount of the damage ſuſtained by the above fire, is computed to be near 120,000l. ſterling."

The Manilla government had received official advices of the threatened rupture between Britain and Spain: they were accordingly very buſily employed in putting their ſettlement into as reſpectable a ſtate of defence as their circumſtances would permit.

CAPITULATION OF DARWAR.

The following are the particulars of the ſurrender of this fortreſs, as extracted from a letter, dated the 4th of April, in the camp before Darwar.

Our operations by regular approach began the 27th ult. at night, when we advanced 170 yards, and continued the two ſucceeding nights, by which time we were advanced every man to the foot of the Glacis. Nearly at the period of our operations, commenced likewiſe a negociation between Budder of Deemen Khan and the Bhaw; and whether in conſequence of our operations, the negociations, the diſtreſs of the garriſon for proviſions and water, or whatever other cauſe, a meeting on the 30th, between Budder and a perſon of conſequence on the part of the Bhaw, took place on the outſide of the fort, near the gateway; during which there was a ceſſation of arms, which has continued with little or no interruption.

This morning marched out of the fort about 600 men, with three from 4 to 6 pound field-pieces, and their arms and property, to a place about a coſs from hence, where ſome tents from the fort had been prepared for them.

About three o'clock this afternoon Budder, with the greateſt part of the garriſon, marched with all the treaſure and the major part of the guns.

The fort of Horregul has alſo been ſurrendered.

It is the general opinion that the Bhaw with his Mahratta troops, the Bengal detachment, &c. will move forward in the courſe of ſeven days, to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis and General Abercrombie, conducting Budder and his party to Semujar.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Spaniards are at length, ſince public affairs have taken a pacific turn, paying off ſeveral men of war, and reducing their navy to a low peace eſtabliſhment.

Since Monday laſt upwards of ſixty ſail of merchant ſhips from the Weſt-Indies and America have arrived in the river, which, with thoſe that have arrived before, has filled all the quays ſo full of employment, that ſeveral of the ſhips muſt remain with their cargoes on board for ſome days to come.

We hear that the Rev. Dr. Prieſtly, in a very affectionate letter to his flock at Birmingham, hath given a formal reſignation of his charges: He however propoſes paying a viſit to his friends there in a ſhort time.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept. 17.

"The Diet was opened here on the 15th. inſt. in which it was agreed to erect a ſtatue to the King.

"At the end of the ſitting the miniſter of foreign affairs acquainted them, that he would ſoon make public the reſult of the negociations with the court of Saxony, concerning the Poliſh ſucceſſion.

"It is aſſured that the Election of Saxony is determined to accept of the crown, and that the courts of Vienna and Berlin have already given a favourable declaration concerning it.

"The King juſt before the Diet adjourned ſaid he would defend the conſtitution with his blood: and that he expected the like of the whole nation, which was unanimouſly confirmed by the members.

"The Ruſſian commiſſaries are already arrived at Conſtantinople, to ſettle about the enlargement of all priſoners.

"We are confidently aſſured, that the Ruſſian fleet of ſhips of the line have been all unrigged and laid up on the uſual peace eſtabliſhment.

Oct. 21. There was a report on Friday, that two entire regiments of Imperial dragoons had deſerted from Flanders into France. Should this be true, there is reaſon to fear ſome diſſention between the latter kingdom and the Emperor: for, according to an eſtabliſhed treaty, deſerters have always been given up by each power; but according to a decree of the National Aſſembly, all men are free upon French ground, and owe obedience to none but the law.

The petty warfare between the king of Spain and the emperor of Morocco is at an end. The brother of the latter monarch, eſcaping from confinement, collected an army, as it is ſaid, of 40,000 men, but which was certainly ſo numerous as to require the oppoſition of the Emperor's whole force. He accordingly found it convenient to make an offer of peace to the Spaniards, which the latter were ſo ready to accept, that the terms were almoſt inſtantly ſettled at Ceuta. M. d'Urbina was the repreſentative of his Catholic Majeſty upon the occaſion; the name of the Mooriſh Plenipo, if he has one, is not mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 14.

"The queen has begun her Sunday card parties for the winter; another inſtance of her reſolution to make the moſt of the new order of things.

"M. la Fayette retires to his eſtate, in imitation of General Waſhington. He has imported two Engliſh families, the father of the one to ſuperintend his farming, and the father of the other his gardening. The daughters of the gardener are well educated, and are engaged in the family to teach his children Engliſh.

"The Aſſembly appears to be daily acquiring the temperance, diſcretion, and firmneſs, which alone are wanting to reſtore to the kingdom the moſt perfect order and confidence.

"Since the revocation of the decree againſt emigrants, all who felt themſelves reſtrained by that decree have left the kingdom in multitudes. Many officers of the army have alſo gone off, but the privates of the regiments to which they belonged have to a man continued firm."

They write from Venice that they have lately had an example made, which had become very rare there. An unknown perſon was hung in the night, by order of the government and the Inquiſitors of State. In the morning the body was expoſed to public view, with a label, written as follows: "It is thus the republic treats Freemaſons." It is thought the perſon hanged was the Marquis Vivaldi, accuſed of keeping a ſecret correſpondence with Cagliofiro.

The government of Venice is particularly careful to prevent the circulation of all writings whatever on the ſubject of the French Revolution. The puniſhment of exile to all travellers, and of death to all ſubjects, who meddle with State affairs, is inforced with uncommon rigor. M. Rigodeau, a merchant of Lyons, was ordered to quit the capital in 24 hours, and the ſtate within three days, for talking of the affairs of France. Three Profeſſors of the Univerſity of Padua, for introducing in their Lectures opinions from the Roman Juris Conſultus, which were deemed to favour the principles adopted in France, were deprived of their charge, and conducted to the priſon of St. Marc. Several of the nobility have lately diſappeared, and ſeveral citizens been taken into cuſtody.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 13.

We had on Monday the important news, that M. Montmorin has received from the Emperor his anſwer to the king's intimation, that he had accepted the conſtitution. It bears, that the king's acceptance reſtored him to the means of directly treating with the court of France as heretofore, and that he ſhould be eager to renew with the court of France the good underſtanding, which by their treaties, as well as by their near alliance, had ſo happily ſubſiſted between them. This news is confirmed by another circumſtance, that the emperor has given orders to reſpect the new flag of France."

The following order has been ſent to the Magiſtrates of Oſtend, containing the recognition of the Emperor, in regard to the National Flag:

"*Dearly and well beloved,*

"His Majeſty the Emperor having, on the demand of the Ambaſſador of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, reſolved to acknowledge the French National Flag throughout his dominions, we ſend you theſe preſents, to inform you of his ſovereign intentions, according to which the Officers of the Police and of Navigation are to regulate their conduct.

"(Signed) MARIE ALBERT.
"Counterſigned) VANDE VALDE"

VIENNA, October 5.

Baron Burler, envoy of the Duke of Wurtemberg, is preparing a houſe for the reception of Prince Potemkin, who is expected here, to meet the Emperor on his return the latter end of this month.

According to accounts from Buchareſt, the Grand Vizier ſtrongly inſiſts with Prince Repnin, that excepting the ceſſion of the territory between the Bog and the Dnieſter, all the remainder of the pacification ſhould be regulated on the baſis of the peace of Kiarnadgi.

But the Ruſſians, on the contrary, inſiſt on the following points:—

I. That the fortreſs of Choczim ſhall be demoliſhed.

II. That Bender and Akierman ſhall be left in their preſent ſtate, and that the Porte ſhall add two new fortreſſes.

III. That as ſoon as the Porte ſhall once have appointed a ſubject for the principality of Moldavia, ſhe ſhall not depoſe him at her own will and pleaſure; but that, when accuſed, he ſhall be judged by the Divan, in the preſence of a Ruſſian Conſul.

IV. That the Porte ſhall enlarge, in a gratuitous manner, all Ruſſian priſoners.

V. That Ruſſia ſhall not be obliged to furniſh the Turkiſh ſubjects with ſalt from the ſalt-works at Kenburn, unleſs it be for ready money.

VI. That the Porte ſhall acknowledge Ruſſia to have a right of protection over Georgia, Mingralia, Imeretre, and alſo of all the free nations of Mount Caucaſus, who voluntarily ſubmitted to the ſceptre of Ruſſia.

VII. That Ruſſian ſhips mounting 36 guns, ſhall be permitted freely to paſs through the canal of Conſtantinople.

VIII. That Ruſſia ſhall have the liberty of entertaining conſuls in all Turkiſh ports, tho' none had been there before the breaking out of the war.

IX. That the Ruſſian merchantmen ſhall be allowed to depoſit their goods in a private ſtore houſe, even in the Ottoman metropolis.

X. That the Ruſſian productions ſhall pay, in the Ottoman dominions, five per cent. only of the duty of conſumption, and two per cent. of tranſits, which are to be paid once for all.

The Grand Vizier, perceiving theſe propoſals were wrote in an imperious ſtyle, is ſaid to have exclaimed, that they reſembled the ten commandments of Moſes, and that he ſhould oppoſe them with ten other on the part of Mahomet.

This is ſufficient to make us believe, that the negociations are likely to be protracted.

Notwithſtanding many think a pacific arrangement with France highly poſſible, it is certain that meaſures are adopted here, which make the contrary appear more probable. The Chancery of ſtate and war is buſily employed: and it cannot be ſaid that the reduction of the army appears to be the object of its labours, ſince it is admitted that this partial reduction will change the maſs of ſeveral corps deſtined to remain ſtationary, but for the preſent will produce but little or no change in the total maſs of the army. We beſides learn, with ſurpriſe, that orders have been ſent to the Auſtrian recruiting officers, diſperſed throughout the empire, not to be difficult with reſpect to ſhape, and to enliſt men below the ſtandard. Theſe orders are never iſſued but during a war, or on the eve of taking up arms.

The Emperor quitted Prague on the 30th September, after having preſented to the academy of ſciences there, with which he expreſſed himſelf highly ſatisfied, the ſum of 6000 florins.

BERLIN, October 6.

The Duke of York, with his conſort, the Princeſs Frederica, is making preparations for his departure on the 8th current, for England, and will take Brunſwick and Hanover in his way.

The Turkiſh Ambaſſador has delivered to the King a letter from the Grand Seignior. His Highneſs therein thanks our Monarch for the valuable aſſiſtance which he afforded him when in a critical ſtate, and aſſures him that the ſervice has for ever made of the Ottoman Porte the moſt faithful ally of Pruſſia. Aſmi-Achmet Effendi has been invited to all the rejoicings which have taken or will take place. He appears in the moſt magnificent dreſs; and his turban alone is a treaſure of precious ſtones.

M. de Mouſtier, the Miniſter of France at Berlin, arrived at Paris on the evening of the 15th inſt. He does not appear ſolicitous to ſucceed M. de Montmorin; it is, however, thought, that he will be perſuaded to accept the department for Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

The National Legiſlative Aſſembly.

October 12.

The office of Commandant General of the National guard at Paris being now aboliſhed, M. de la Fayette ſent his reſignation to the Council General of the Community, in the following letter:

"*Gentlemen,*

"At the moment when the National Aſſembly has laid down its powers, at the moment when the functions of its Members had ceaſed, I likewiſe have reached the period of thoſe engagements which I formed, when placed by the conſent of the people at the head of thoſe citizens, who firſt devoted themſelves to the conqueſt and preſervation of freedom, I promiſed to the capital, who gave the auſpicious ſignal, to diſplay aloft the ſacred ſtandard of the Revolution, which public confidence had committed to me.

"Now, Gentlemen, the Conſtitution has been terminated by thoſe who had a right to form it; and, after having been ſworn to by all the citizens, by all the ſections of the empire, it has been legally adopted by the whole body of the people, and ſolemnly recognized by the firſt Legiſlative Aſſembly of theſe Repreſentatives; as it had alſo been, with equal coolneſs of reflection and loyalty, by the hereditary repreſentative, whom they have entruſted with the execution of the laws. Thus the days of Revolution give place to thoſe of a regular organization, to thoſe of the freedom, of the proſperity, which it ſecures: thus, whilſt every thing concurs to the pacification of internal troubles, the menaces of the enemies of their country ought, at the appearance of public happineſs, to appear to themſelves ſo much the more fooliſh, as, whatever combination may be formed againſt the rights of the people, there is no free ſoul which can entertain the baſe ſentiment of abandoning its own rights; and liberty and equality once eſtabliſhed in the two hemiſpheres, will never become retrograde in their progreſs.

"To ſerve you till this day, Gentlemen, was the duty impoſed, both by the ſentiments which have animated my whole life, and the juſt return of zeal which your confidence demanded, to reſtore entirely, without reſerve, to my country, all the power and influence which it has conferred for its defence, during the convulſion which agitated it, is the ſtep which I now owe to my known ſentiments, and which completely ſatisfies the only ſpecies of ambition which I feel.

"After this declaration of my conduct, and of my motives, I will make, Gentlemen, ſome reflections on the new ſituation in which we are placed by the Conſtitutional Order, which has now commenced. Liberty at firſt roſe ſurrounded with the inſignia of peace, when its enemies, provoking the defenders of the people, rendered neceſſary the unexpected formation of the National guards, their ſpontaneous organization, their univerſal alliance, in fine, that diſplay of civic force, which recalled the uſe of arms to its proper deſtination, and juſtified that truth, which I now feel a pleaſure to repeat—"In order that a nation may obtain freedom, it is only neceſſary that it ſhould wiſh to be free." But it is time to exhibit a different example, and that ſtill more ſtriking—it is that of an irreſiſtable force employed only in ſupport of the laws.

"I wiſh, Gentlemen, here to recall, how, amidſt ſo many hoſtile pilots, ambitious intrigues, licentious commotions, you have oppoſed to every perverſe combination an unſhaken firmneſs; to the rage of the party, to ſeduction of every ſort, the pure love of your country;

How, in fine, amidſt the diſturbances of twenty-ſeven months of revolution, you have eſtabliſhed the danger only in order to increaſe your vigilance and that importance, ſo far as they might regard or promote freedom. Without doubt we have had too many diſorders to lament; and you know how afflicting and deep an impreſſion they have always made upon me; without doubt we have ourſelves errors to correct: but who is he, who, in recalling not only the grand epochs of the revolution, when the public intereſt is ſo much indebted to you, but likewiſe the inceſſant vigilance, the unbounded ſacrifice of one portion of the citizens for the liberty, the ſafety, the property, the repoſe of all, in reflecting eſpecially on that proviſional ſtate, which ceaſes only with reſpect to you, and in which confidence ought ever to bend to law; who is he, I ſay, even among thoſe who provoked you, and whom you protected, who can preſume to blame the homage which is now due to you from a ſincere friend, a juſt and grateful general?

"Beware, however, of thinking, Gentlemen, that every ſpecies of deſpotiſm is deſtroyed; and that liberty, becauſe it is now conſtituted and cheriſhed among us, is already ſufficiently eſtabliſhed; it will never be ſo, if from one end of the empire to the other any thing be permitted which the law prohibits; if the free conveyance of perſons, of proviſions, or of money, experienced any interruption; if thoſe who are amenable to juſtice be protected contrary to law; if the people, neglecting their moſt precious duty, and their moſt ſacred debt, be not eager to concur in elections, and exact in the payment of public contributions; if arbitrary oppoſition, the fruit of diſorder or of diſtruſt, obſtruct the legal exerciſe of lawful authority; if political opinions, or perſonal ſentiments; if, particularly, the ſacred uſe of the liberty of the people ever be employed as a pretext for violence; if intollerance of religious opinion, covering itſelf under the garb of I know not what patriotiſm, preſumed to admit the idea of a domineering belief, or of a belief proſcribed; if the houſe of every citizen ceaſed to become for him an aſylum more inviolable than the moſt impregnable fortreſs; if, in fine, all Frenchmen no longer regarded themſelves as guarantees for the ſuppert of the civil liberty as well as their political liberty, and for the religions execution of law; and if the voice of the Magiſtrate, who ſpoke in his own name, had not a force always ſuperior to that of millions of armed men.

"May all the diſtinctions, all the bleſſings of liberty, by conſolidating more and more the happineſs of our country, ſuitably recompenſe the zeal of all the National guards of the empire, armed in the ſame cauſe, united in the ſame ſentiments; and may I here be allowed to expreſs to them a gratitude, an attachment without bounds, as were thoſe teſtimonies of their confidence and friendſhip which I enjoyed during the Revolution!

"Gentlemen, in ceaſing to command you, at this painful inſtant of our ſeparation, my heart, penetrated with the moſt profound ſenſibility, feels more than ever the immenſe obligations by which I am attached to you. Receive the wiſhes of your moſt tender friend for the common proſperity, for the individual happineſs of every one of you: and may his remembrance always preſent to your minds, and particularly mingle itſelf with that oath, which unites us all, *to live free, or to die.*

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) Dec. 8.

A good deal has been ſaid in this town reſpecting the well-born, firſt-born, firſt-claſs, high birth, good family, &c. inſomuch that ſeveral perſons, fond of diſquiſitions of this ſort, have been led to enquire, what is meant by the phraſe good family? It is evident, men have ſadly miſunderſtood each other on this ſubject; one underſtands the term Good to mean rich; another, mean honeſt; a third, induſtrious; and, a fourth, healthy. It is certainly high time we came to a right underſtanding on this matter. There are not a few families in theſe parts of the United States who have imported a late edition of Pope's Moral Eſſays, with alterations and amendments. In the old editions the two following lines ran thus——

But by your fathers' worth if your's you rate,
Count me thoſe only who were good and great.

In the new edition above mentioned, theſe lines are thus altered:

But by your father's worth if your's you rate,
Count me thoſe only who had *caſh and plate.*

Our conſtitution provides againſt the exiſtence of titles of nobility. I wiſh it had gone a little farther, and prohibited the airs of it alſo. What harm would it do to paſs a prohibitory law tending to diſcourage principles incompatible with the genius of a republican government? The title of it might be, An Act to repreſs the effervescence of ariſtocratic pride and inſolence.—Suppoſing alſo, we ſhould paſs another law enacting, that "no man ſhall hold himſelf to be of a better family than his grandfather?" At leaſt, in tracing the lines of genealogy, let there be ſome given point to recur to, ſo that a man in counting up his progenitors, may know whether he is to ſtop at a Duke or a Tinker.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 21.

About five o'clock on Sunday evening a ſtable in Third-ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet was diſcovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes burnt down, together with a quantity of hay. The flames extended to the roof of an adjoining two-ſtory brick houſe, but were happily extinguiſhed by the activity of the inhabitants, who aſſembled in great numbers upon the firſt alarm.

A lad was apprehended on Monday morning and examined before the Mayor, on ſuſpicion of having been the perpetrator of this diabolical offence—he was committed to jail for farther examination.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, of the 16th of November, 1791, received by the brig Keziah, Capt. Robert Brown.

"We have juſt got a letter from Port-au-Prince of the 13th inſtant, where they had received the news that 14 ſhips of the line with troops were arming in France for Hiſpaniola, ſo that we may expect them now every day, and we are in hopes that their aſſiſtance will not come too late. The Mulattoes are very much diſpleaſed that the decree of the 15th of May is entirely repealed.

"The Negroes go on deſtroying this country, and although we are ſucceſsful in our attacks, we foreſee it impoſſible to ſtop the rioters without aſſiſtance from France. We are tired to death of this ſort of life, and many of us cannot bear the ſoldiers duty."

A letter from Albany received on Saturday by a gentleman in this city, mentions, that "moſt of the perſons concerned in the murder of Mr. Hoggboome, late Sheriff of Albany county, have been apprehended and thrown into jail. The priſoners, it is ſaid, appear very unconcerned, and do not regard their ſituation as any way critical or dangerous. The perſon that ſhot the ſheriff has made ſo light of the matter as to have entered into the bonds of wedlock ſince his confinement. The lady, I am ſorry to ſay, runs a fair chance of turning out a hempen widow."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this city.

"The news of the defeat of the troops under Gov. St. Clair by the Indians, ſo far from diſheartening has filled every man in Kentucky with a thirſt for revenge. General Scott has proceeded toward Fort Jefferſon with fifteen hundred mounted militia and riflemen. As theſe people are perfectly acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and will not be encumbered with artillery, and other ſimilar apparatus (generally uſeleſs in expeditions of this kind) we are ſtill in hopes of being in poſſeſſion of the Maumee Towns before winter."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Dec. 4.

"If our accounts from the ſouthward are to be depended on, the ſpirit of canal making is advancing rapidly amongſt the people of thoſe ſtates.—A junction between the Hudſon and Lake Champlain is much talked of—the Delaware and the Suſquehanna Rivers, and the two bays of Delaware and Cheſapeak, it is ſaid, will in all probability be ſoon united. To theſe may be added the Canal that is in contemplation between Santee and Cooper Rivers in South Carolina. It is certain that for a comparatively ſmall expence the United States could open an eaſy communication by water from Boſton to St. Mary's River in Georgia, for veſſels of ſeven feet draught, without ever entering the main Ocean, except in a very few places. The advantages of ſuch a navigation, particularly in time of war, are evident.—As to ourſelves, the legiſlature of this ſtate has determined to cut a canal acroſs Cape Cod, from Buzzard's bay into Barnſtable bay. The diſtance is not more than eight miles, and the canal is to be of ſuch a depth as to float veſſels, of any ſize under three fathom draught. The expence is eſtimated at one and twenty thouſand pounds, this currency; an expence really not worth mentioning when put in competition with the perpetual loſſes to the commerce of this ſtate alone, in the dangerous navigation round Cape Cod, which by means of this canal will be entirely avoided. Another canal is in contemplation from the head of Taunton river to North river, about 20 miles ſouth of Boſton which will be of immenſe advantage, particularly to the trade between Boſton and New-York."

Two laws have ſome time ſince been paſſed for the diſtrict of Maine, (commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts) pointedly ſevere againſt a vice, perhaps equally faſhionable, tho' not equally the object, of legal reprehenſion in a ſituation more ſouthward. One of thoſe laws enacts that, "a liſt of the names of all perſons reputed common drunkards, tiplers, gameſters, and ſuch as miſpend their time and eſtates in gambling and tipling houſes, ſhall be poſted up in the houſes and ſhops of all tavern-keepers, inn-holders and retailers within that part of the country where they reſide." The other law provides that, "common drunkards, ſuch as neglect their callings or employments, miſpend what they earn, and do not provide for themſelves and their families, ſhall be ſent to the houſe of correction, or to the goal of the County, where no ſuch houſe is ſpecially provided.

Accounts from Cape Francois are received (via Baltimore) to the 26th of November. The ravages of the negroes were ſtill continued with unabated fury at that time. The account, however, of Port-au-Prince being burnt, proves to be without foundation.

††† The General Communication of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Maſons in New-Jerſey, will be held, agreeably to adjournment, at Trenton, on Tueſday the 27th day of December inſtant, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge, will pleaſe to take notice.

MASKELL EWING, Grand Secretary.

December 15, 1791.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*—— *"The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David."*——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."*

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

A WATCH was found by the ſubſcriber, at the Widow Litle's Ferry, on Suſquehanna, with a ſilver caſe, and china face. The owner by applying to Benjamin Heacock, living in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

December 12th, 1791. *

STOLEN from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, mixed with white hairs, about 14½ hands high, four white feet, a blaze in his forehead, ſix years old laſt ſpring, trots well. Any perſon ſecuring the horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive Six Dollars, and for horſe and thief Twelve Dollars, and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS GORDON.

Newtown, 15th December, 1791. *

WANTED,

Two or three ROOMS, genteelly furniſhed,

With the uſe of a Kitchen. Enquire of the printers. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 147½ acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in the county of Philadelphia, about 8 miles from the city. On ſaid Plantation are a dwelling-houſe, barn and out-houſes, a good bearing orchard, 12 or 14 acres of timothy meadow; about 40 acres of woodland, and a ſpring of water near the houſe. The whole is under good fence, and may be entered upon next ſpring. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH PAUL, at the Spring Mills, in Whitemarſh townſhip, or the ſubſcriber near Cheſnut-hill, at the Wiſſahickon creek, Germantown townſhip.

Twelfth Month, 16th, 1791. ‡ MARY PAUL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

PART of that Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, late the property of RICHARD MARGERUM, deceaſed, containing 112 acres of arable land, both upland and meadow, and plenty of more meadow may be made, as two conſtant ſtreams run through the land; it is well timbered, a great part cheſnut of a very quick growth, a large apple orchard of natural and grafted fruit, and plenty of other good fruit trees, with two frame houſes, kitchen and waggon-houſe, and a pump of good water near the door, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kirkbride, late Mahlon, deceaſed, and others; about a mile and an half from Eſquire Yardley's merchant mill, and near the ſame diſtance from Col. Ogden's, at the Delaware works.

Likewiſe 100 acres, all plowland, fertile and good, whereon are a good dwelling houſe, frame barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit, a large grove of young thrifty timber, conſtant water to every field, bounded on the river Delaware, with a large and beautiful proſpect, Trenton in full view, contiguous to ſhad and ſummer fiſheries, and it is very probable that one of great value may be erected on the premiſes, as it has the advantage of being the loweſt on the ſtream. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the above tracts, may have them on ſlow payments, and full poſſeſſion the firſt day of March next, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HENRY MARGERUM.

December 12, 1791. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL ROBESON, junr. late of Vincent townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, accomptant, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment of their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Executor.

And all perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SIMMONS and ROBESON, of this city, lumber merchants, are alſo deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame partnerſhip, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Surviving Partner and Executor, &c. of Samuel Robeſon, junr. deceaſed.

Philadelphia, December 20th, 1791, §

ON Friday, the thirtieth inſtant, will be expoſed to public ſale, a PLANTATION, ſituate in North-Wales townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 53 acres, adjoining the great road leading from Philadelphia to Maxatawny, twenty miles from the former, and alſo adjoining the Swedes ford road, eight miles from Norriſtown, ten acres thereof being good woodland, ſeven acres meadow, and a bearing orchard, the remainder arable land, whereon are erected a ſtone dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, and a cellar under the whole, and a two ſtory ſtone kitchen, a well of excellent water near the door, and a large barn; ſaid plantation is convenient for any public buſineſs, and has for many years been occupied as a tavern. Attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN MARTIN.

December 15, 1791. *

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE ſubſcribers, propoſing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Neſt, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next ſpring; and will in the mean time contract with ſuitable perſons of the above deſcriptions, to give them conſtant employment. The above works are ſituate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewiſtown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, 19th December, 1791. c. 4 m.

HORSE THIEF!

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen, the night of the 19th inſtant, a black HORSE, full ſixteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a thin mane hanging to the right ſide, not a lofty carriage, lately ſhod all round with ſteel toed ſhoes, about nine years old, hath been uſed to a team, and is a good leader. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Upper Darby, Dec. 20, 1791. ‡ JOSEPH BONSALL.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, an indented Servant Lad, named ROBERT JONES, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtout made, round faced, ſhort black hair, and has a black down look; had on when he went away, an old round hat, old light coloured coating coat, double breaſted, with the ſkirt cut off ſhort near his waiſtband; a pair of leather breeches almoſt new, an old ſhirt, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one light coloured the other dark. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and lodges him in any goal ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Naaman's creek, December 12, 1791.

Bank of North-America,

8th December, 1791.

THE Stock holders of the Bank of North-America are hereby notified, that an Election of twelve Directors for the enſuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market ſtreets, No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

BETHLEHEM STAGE.

THE ſubſcribers, Frederick Beutel and Adam Lukenbach, beg leave to inform the Public, that their Weekly STAGE, between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, will now ceaſe, during the winter months. They propoſe that their Stage ſhall again regularly and weekly go from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, from the beginning of April next, ſo that the Stage will ſtart from Bethlehem on the firſt Monday in April, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and ſo each Monday in every week during the ſeaſon, to be in Philadelphia on Tueſday forenoon; and to ſet out from the tavern of Mr. George Leſher, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, in Third ſtreet above Race ſtreet, Philadelphia, every Thurſday morning at 5 o'clock, and return to Bethlehem Friday forenoon. If it ſhall be found neceſſary, during the enſuing ſummer, to run two Stages every week, ſo that the additional Stage ſets out from Bethlehem every Friday morning, and in return from Philadelphia every Monday morning, public notice will be given.---Senſible of paſt indulgence and favours received from the public, the ſubſcribers will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to deſerve it alſo in future, by having convenient carriages, plying in ſprings, and by having ſober, careful and intelligent drivers, and hope the tavern-keepers on the road, where they propoſe the Stages ſhall ſtop, viz. Thomas Brown, John Rothdrock, Thomas Craig, and John Moore, will accommodate the Paſſengers in the beſt manner poſſible, and to their ſatisfaction.

The diſtance of the above taverns are, from Bethlehem to Thomas Brown's 12 miles; to Rothdrock's 12 miles; to Craig's 10 miles; to Moore's, at Jenkingtown, 11½ miles; to Philadelphia 10½ miles.

The payment, as uſual, for every paſſenger, with 14lb. package, Fifteen Shillings, from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, and the ſame in return, way paſſengers three-pence per mile, and for every letter two-pence.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Bethlehem, December 5, 1791.

THE Subſcribers hereby inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened an OFFICE, in Fourth, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, lately occupied by Edward Shippen, Eſq; where they carry on the buſineſs of buying and ſelling real eſtates on commiſſion, letting lots on ground-rent or leaſe, &c. in city or country, procuring money on intereſt, and drawing deeds and other writings. They have now for ſale, houſes and lots in almoſt all parts of the city and diſtricts; ground rents; ſeveral very valuable country ſeats near the city; plantations and tracts of land in moſt of the counties in this ſtate. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, by calling at ſaid office, may ſee a deſcription of them, with the price and terms of payment.

EDWARD BONSALL,
ISAAC BONSALL.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 13, 1791. *

Montgomery county, December 6, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 24th inſtant, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, Three certain Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, ſituate in Lower-Merion townſhip, one bounded by Haverford Road, containing 10 acres; one other bounded by Bevan's land, containing 23 acres and 10 perches, and one other bounded by lands of John Hughes, Eſq; containing 36 acres, together with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Richard Humphreys and Margaret his wife, by

‡ HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail laſt night, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, two villains---one, who calls himſelf John Johnſton, is a ſtout thick-ſet fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with dark ſhort hair, had on a new pair of blue cloth trowſers, and a ſhort ſailors jacket of the ſame, a little hat narrow in the brim, but no ſtockings, fat full-faced, with a down ill look, and is fond of liquor, had on his neck an iron collar, with a chain faſtened round his breaſt; the other calls himſelf Joſeph Smith, but is though to be a wrong name, is a ſtraight made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, had on a blue coattee, a corduroy jacket and breeches, a wove pair of brown ſtockings, a high crowned hat, much worn, bound round with black tape, and when talking twiſts his mouth. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring ſaid villains, in any jail in this ſtate, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

December 12, 1791. ‡

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 26th of November, 1791, from the ſubſcriber, living near Ridgeley's Furnace, in Baltimore county, ſtate of Maryland, a ſmall NEGROE MAN, named BEN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, very active, a good waggoner and plowman, or can do any thing of plantation buſineſs, as well as any man; took with him two or three ſuits of good cloaths, amongſt which are, a light coloured coat, black velvet breeches, cotton and thread ſtockings, and a Holland ſhirt. It is likely he will change his name and cloaths, as he is a very artful fellow, a great thief and a dreadful liar, and drinks little or no ſpirits. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him, ſo that his owner may get him again, ſhall have, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds, if 40 miles, Five Pounds, if 100 miles Ten Pounds, if 200 miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

December 7, 1791 MICAJAH MERRYMAN,

A STRAY COW, of a light brindle colour, ſometime in June laſt, came to the place of the ſubſcriber, in New-Lane, between the Ridge Road and Schuylkill, two miles from the city. The owner of ſaid cow, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 5, 1791. PHILIP SUPER.

TAKEN up yeſterday, a Red COW with a white face, having a rope round her horns. The owner of ſaid COW may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties.

MARTIN WORKNAUGHT.

Nov. 19th, 1791

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC,

For the Year 1792.

For SALE,

An elegant Chamber CLOCK,

Which ſtrikes the Hours and Half Hours.
Enquire at No. 83, in Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Alexander Major, deceaſed, at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 160 acres, ſituate in Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, between 17 and 18 miles from Philadelphia, 2 from North-Wales Meeting-houſe, and a quarter of a mile from the Springhouſe Tavern. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, a cellar with a good ſpring of water in it under the dwelling houſe, and a pump in the kitchen, a barn and ſtabling, a large excellent apple orchard, a conſiderable quantity of meadow, part of which is watered by never-failing ſprings, about 30 acres woodland---the remainder arable land of good quality. The whole of the premiſes is in good tenantable repair. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to James or Ebenezer Major, living on the premiſes.

Likewiſe on the ſame day, at the place aforeſaid, will be ſold, beds and bedding, and a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture; alſo, rye, oats and Indian-corn, by the buſhel. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

JOSEPH M'LEAN, }
ROBERT LOLLER, } Executors.

November 21, 1791. *

December 7, 1791.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now, by mutual conſent of the parties, purchaſed to himſelf the horſes and ſtages, together with the ſubſcriptions which have been raiſed for the ſupport of the *Philadelphia, Reading* and *Harriſburgh* STAGES, and that he intends ſerving the public on this occaſion with all poſſible induſtry, and to general ſatisfaction, by continuing to drive the ſame ſtages from Reading to Philadelphia and Harriſburgh on the former terms, with this difference only---that, on account of the ſhort days and bad roads, the ſtages in future will ſtart every Wedneſday, at the uſual places and hours, from Philadelphia and Harriſburgh, and arrive at Reading as expeditiouſly as poſſible; from which place both ſtages again will ſtart on Friday morning.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

N. B. Price for letters will be a five-penny-piece, excepting to ſubſcribers.

Montgomery County, Decem. 2, 1791.

BY Virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the court houſe, on Monday, the 26th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, peice or parcel of Land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Norris-town, and lands of Daniel Davis and others; containing ten acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Jacob Harman, by

§ HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, That we, Edward Broadaway, Jediah Allen, and John Wiſtar, commiſſioners appointed to divide a certain tract of land, called the Glaſs-Houſe Tract, ſituate in Alloways creek townſhip and county of Salem, ſhall, on the ſixteenth day of December next, at the houſe of John Wiſtar, in Manington, proceed to draw lots purſuant to law.

November 16, 1791.

Philadelphia, November 25, 1791.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſs.

JOHN BARNES, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the Libel of your Wife Elizabeth, praying for a Divorce from the Banns of Matrimony.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Nov. 28, 1791.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, the 12th inſt. as a run-away or deſerter, an Iriſhman, who calls himſelf GEORGE RUSSELL, ſays he has been in America 16 years, and is 32 years old, of a brown complexion, with ſhort dark hair, pitted with the ſmall-pox, about five feet nine inches high, his clothes ſo ragged and patched they are paſt deſcribing: He is very talkative and abuſive when in liquor. Says he drove team ſome years paſt for one Amos Scott, near York-town, in Pennſylvania. Any perſon claiming a right to ſaid priſoner, are requeſted to come forward in four weeks from this date, pay the charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the ſame, by

§ JESSE SEILY, Gaoler.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, Nov. 19, 1791.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's encloſure a few days ago, a middle ſized black COW, has ſome white under her belly, no earmark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. § SIMON JAMES,

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Mansfield, Burlington county, the 21ſt of the 11th month, 1791, an apprentice BOY, named William Crammer, about 16 years old, but ſmall of his age, of a fair complexion and light hair: he knows ſomething of the weaving buſineſs: had on when he went away, a felt hat, light coloured coatee and waiſtcoat, purple breeches and ſtriped trowſers over them, white yarn ſtockings, and thick ſhoes, with ſtrings. All perſons are hereby forbidden to employ or harbour him, and all maſters of veſſels are in like manner forbidden to carry him off, under the penalty that the law inflicts. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

BARZILLAI FURMAN.

Mansfield, 22d of 11th month, 1791. §

Borough of Briſtol, Nov. 19th, 1791.

ON the tenth day of October laſt was left, by a perſon unknown, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a ſorrel MARE, ſaddle and bridle, about fourteen hands high, and ſix or ſeven years old. Any perſon, proving property and paying charges, may have her again; and if not claimed in three weeks from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold for the expences.

* JOHN DOUDNEY.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON Jun.
No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the College,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munafactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

Purchaſers, beware!

WHEREAS an Advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 26th of October laſt, whereby "A valuable plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Marple townſhip, late in the county of Cheſter, now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres," is offered for ſale by Samuel Vanleer: And whereas the ſaid Samuel Vanleer ſtiles himſelf "the proprietor" of the premiſes; and, in the ſaid advertiſement, it is declared, that "a good title will be given to the purchaſer:" Now the ſubſcriber hereby gives public notice, that *he* claims title to the aforeſaid plantation, under Henry Feagan, deceaſed; and that he intends to proſecute his claim thereto by due courſe of law.

PHILIP HENRY WOLF, Adminiſtrator,
with Will annexed, of John Feagan, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1791. ‡

Darby, Delaware county, Eleventh Month, 10th, 1791.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 7th of the Eleventh Month, 1791, a dark brown HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and it is thought the near hind foot is white, round bodied, ſlim made, ſuitable for the ſaddle; was ſhod before and the ſhoes near worn out, a ſhort ſwitch tail, apt to be ſcary at the ſight of objects. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

† JOSIAH BUNTING.

To be LET, for the term of two Years,

VINCENT FORGE, with all the Buildings and upwards of 300 acres of Land, Griſt and Saw-Mill, all in good repair; there are in the Forge 4 fires and 2 hammers, ſituate in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on that noted ſtream of water, called French Creek, which is ſufficient to drive the ſaid Works at almoſt any ſeaſon of the year. There is on the premiſes, a ſufficiency of meadow, the upland good for grain, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to †

THOMAS BULL, and }
HENRY CHRISTMAN, } Guardians.

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 17, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, late of Horſham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame within three months from the date hereof, otherwiſe legal means will be made uſe of for the recovery thereof, without further notice. Alſo, thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

Nov, 14, 1791. † WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th day of this inſtant, a Servant Lad, named Daniel M'Farland. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his hair very black and ſtraight, his complexion exceedingly tawny, much like an Indian: had on an old ſurtout coat and half worn cloſe bodied cloth coat; a ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, lined with red flannel; new homeſpun ſhirt; blue woolen ſtockings; neats leather ſhoes, and an old hat with the binding much worn. He took with him a ſorrel Horſe and a ſaddle and bridle: the horſe was about 11 years old, 14¾ hands high, with a blaze in his face, and ſome collar marks on his ſhoulders: having had the fiſtula on the near ſide of his neck and ſhoulder, it is rather thicker on that ſide than the other: there is alſo a large white ſpot where he had that diſtemper; he throws his two fore feet remarkably ſideways when he trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad and horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN EVANS.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, 11th month 22, 1791.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Delaware county, a Servant Lad, named ANDREW SCOT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, well made, long black hair, ſometimes wears it tied, dark eyes, and ſomewhat quick and ſtammering in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, a dark olive coloured ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a ſleeveleſs croſs-ſtriped pattern veſt, a flat crowned wool hat, an old patched tow and flax ſhirt, one pair of new tow trowſers, one pair of fuſtian ditto, one pair new blue yarn ſtockings, one pair of half worn neats leather ſhoes, with a pair of large ſquare much worn plated (or waſhed) buckles, one black neckcloth, and an old Bandano handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP MOORE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, enliſt or employ the aforeſaid ſervant, at their peril.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3213.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1791.

ABSTRACT of the Cases in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, from the 24th of the 4th Month 1790, to the 23d of the 4th Month 1791.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Taken by Friends.	Sent to the H. of Emp.	Eloped.	Died.	Remains.
AGUE,	1							1	
Blind,	1		1						
Contuſions and Bruiſes,	4	2	1						1
Conſumption,	1		1						
Complaint in the Breaſt,	1							1	
Colds,	4	2			1				1
Cancer,	1							1	
Complication of Diſeaſes,	2		1						1
Dropſy,	4	1		1				2	
Diarrhæa,	2							2	
Delirium,	1	1							
Debility,	1							1	
Eyes diſeaſed,	3	1	2						
Fevers,	10	4	2				1	1	2
Fiſtula,	1								1
Fits violent epileptic and Lunacy,	2								2
Inflammation,	1		1						
King's Evil,	2	1							1
Limbs diſlocated,	2		1	1					
Limbs broke, viz.									
An Arm and one Thigh,	1	1							
Both Legs and one Arm,	1	1							
One Leg,	1			1					
One Arm,	1								1
Scull trepanned,	2		1					1	
Thigh,	2	1	1						
Rib,	1	1							
Both Arms,	1	1							
Lunacy,	59	8	7		3		5	6	30
Mortification and a large Ulcer,	1	1							
Pleuriſy,	6	4							2
Rheumatiſm,	9	5	2						2
Schrophula,	1		1						
Sore Legs,	8	6						1	1
Scurvy,	1		1						
Swelling,	2	1					1		
Sciatica,	1								1
Toes frozen,	1	1							
Ulcers,	2	1							1
Venereal,	12	5	4						3
	157	49	27	3	4	1	7	16	50

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

SECOND CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the Firſt Seſſion,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the 24th of October, 1791.

An ACT making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, that for the ſervice of the year 1792, and the ſupport of the civil liſt of the United States, including the incidental and contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and offices thereof, there ſhall be appropriated a ſum of money, not exceeding three hundred and twenty nine thouſand ſix hundred and fifty three dollars and fifty ſix cents, that is to ſay,

For the compenſation granted by law, to the Preſident of the United States, the Vice-Preſident, Chief-Juſtice, Aſſociate Judges and Attorney General, fifty three thouſand dollars.

For the like compenſation to the Diſtrict Judges, nineteen thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the officers and attendants of the two Houſes, eſtimated on a ſeſſion of ſix months continuance, and including the travelling expences of the members, one hundred and twenty-nine thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty dollars.

For the like compenſations to the ſecretary and officers of the ſeveral departments of the treaſury of the United States, including clerks and attendants, and the ſalaries of the reſpective loan-officers, ſixty thouſand three hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the ſecretary and officers of the department of ſtate, ſix thouſand three hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the ſecretary and officers of the department of war, nine thouſand ſix hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the members of the board of commiſſioners, for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, including the clerks and attendants, thirteen thouſand one hundred dollars.

For the like compenſations to the governors, judges, and other officers of the Weſtern Territory of the United States, including contingencies, eleven thouſand dollars.

For the payment of the annual grant to Baron Steuben, purſuant to an act of Congreſs, two thouſand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of ſundry penſions granted by the late government, two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty ſeven dollars and ſeventy three cents.

For defraying all other incidental and contingent expences of the civil liſt eſtabliſhments, including firewood, ſtationary, together with the printing work, and all other contingent expences of the two Houſes of Congreſs, rent and office expences of the three ſeveral departments, namely, treaſury, ſtate, war, and of the general board of commiſſioners, twenty one thouſand five hundred and fifty five dollars, and eighty three cents.

And be it further enacted, That the compenſation to the doorkeepers of the two Houſes, for ſervices which have been heretofore rendered, or may be rendered in the receſs of Congreſs for the year 1792, and certified by the Preſident of the Senate or Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in manner required by law for like ſervices during ſeſſions, ſhall be diſcharged out of the money herein before appropriated for the contingent expences of the two Houſes of Congreſs.

And be it further enacted, That for diſcharging certain liquidated claims upon the United States, for making good deficiencies in former appropriations, for the ſupport of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment, and for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witneſſes, and for the eſtabliſhment of ten cutters, there ſhall be appropriated a ſum of money not exceeding one hundred and ninety ſeven thouſand one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents: that is to ſay,

For diſcharging a balance due on a liquidated claim of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, againſt the United States, for ſupplies during the late war, nine thouſand and twenty dollars and ſixty eight cents.

For payment of the principal and intereſt on a liquidated claim of Oliver Pollock, late commercial agent of the United States, at New Orjeans, for ſupplies of clothing, arms, and military ſtores, during the late war, one hundred and eight thouſand ſix hundred and five dollars and two cents: Provided, That the ſaid monies be not paid to the ſaid Oliver Pollock without the conſent of the agents of the court of Spain.

For making good deficiencies in the laſt appropriations, for the compenſations to ſundry officers of the civil liſt eſtabliſhments, five thouſand four hundred and ſeventy one dollars.

For defraying ſundry authoriſed expences to the commiſſioners of loans in the ſeveral ſtates, twenty one thouſand dollars.

For defraying a balance of certain liquidated and contingent expences in the treaſury department, two thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For defraying the additional expence of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, nineteen thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy two dollars and ſeventy nine cents.

For making good a deficiency in former appropriations, to diſcharge the expences to clerks, jurors and witneſſes in the courts of the United States, five thouſand dollars.

For the maintenance and repair of light houſes, beacons, piers, ſtakes and buoys, ſixteen thouſand dollars.

For the expence of keeping priſoners committed under the authority of the United States, four thouſand dollars.

For the expence of clerks and books in arranging the public ſecurities, two thouſand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchaſe of hydrometers for the uſe of the officers in the execution of the laws of revenue, one thouſand dollars.

For the farther expence of building and equipping ten cutters, two thouſand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, the payment of the annual allowances to the invalid penſioners of the United States, for defraying all expences incident to the Indian department, and for defraying the expences incurred in the defenſive protection of the frontiers againſt the Indians, during the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Preſident of the United States, by the acts relative to the military eſtabliſhment, paſſed the twenty ninth of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, and the thirtieth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and for which no appropriations have been made, there ſhall be appropriated a ſum of money not exceeding five hundred and thirty two thouſand four hundred and forty-nine dollars ſeventy ſix cents and two thirds of a cent: that is to ſay,

	dols.	cents.	
For the pay of troops,	102,686		
For ſubſiſtance	119,688	97	
For clothing	48,000		
For forage	4,152		
For the hoſpital department	6,000		
For the quarter maſter's department	50,000		
For the ordnance department	7,204	64	
For the contingent expences of the war department, including maps, hire of expreſſes, allowances to officers for extra expences, printing, loſs of ſtores of all kinds, advertiſing and apprehending deſerters	20,000		
For the diſcharge of certain ſums due for pay and ſubſiſtence of ſundry officers of the late army, and for pay of the late Maryland line, for which no appropriations have been made	10,490	36	
For the payment of the annual allowances to invalid penſioners	87,463	60	2-3
For defraying all expences incident to the Indian department, authoriſed by law	39,424	71	
For defraying the expences incurred in the defenſive protection of the frontiers, as before recited	37,339	48	

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made, ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of the funds following, to wit: Firſt, out of the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollars, which, by the act entituled "an act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," is reſerved yearly for the ſupport of the government of the United States and their common defence: And, ſecondly, out of ſuch ſurplus as ſhall have accrued to the end of the preſent year, upon the revenues heretofore eſtabliſhed over and above the ſums neceſſary for the payment of intereſt on the public debt, during the ſame year, and for ſatisfying other prior appropriations.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, December the twenty-third, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

The following Intereſting particulars are copied from a late Charleſton newſpaper.

AUGUSTA, December 19.

The following report of Mr. Middleton, who was ſent by Mr. Ellicot to the Creek nation, a talk received by Major Call at the Rock Landing, and a letter addreſſed to the commiſſioners of the United States for running the boundary line, were handed us by a gentleman lately from the Rock Landing.

Report of Mr. Middleton.

ON my arrival I was adviſed by Mr. Durouzeaux not to proceed to General M'Gillivary with the letters, leſt I ſhould get robbed on the way; but to ſend an Indian, which I did do, with the diſpatches committed to my charge. The heads of the towns were at this time gone to a talk to be held at the half-way houſe, where the heads of the upper and lower towns were to hold a meeting, and conſult whether they ſhould take Bowles' talk, or not.

On meeting, the Mad Dog and Tame King of the Upper Towns, aſked the Lower, whether they had already taken Bowles' talks, where the letters were which this great man had ſent them, and where the white man was, who was to read thoſe letters? The Indian in Bowles' employ anſwered, he was to give them the talk, they made a laugh of this and ſaid they could hear his mouth every day, they had come there to ſee thoſe letters and hear them read: and upon this moſt of the Chiefs of the Upper Towns left the meeting; the few who remained took the talks. It was afterwards agreed that a talk ſhould be held at the point, to know whether Bowles, who had not got the nation generally to take his talks, would then proceed to do what he could for them according to his promiſes. The anſwer was, he had not got all he wanted to join him, and he ſhould put the big ſeal to the talk, and ſend it over the big water to the big man, and that he, Bowles, would alſo write to Georgia to have their lands given up and if they did not, he would write to England for aſſiſtance to have their lands taken back again. He then adviſed them in the mean time to go a hunting; but charged them to be peaceable, not to ſteal horſes, and to be friendly to the white people, that it was not his talks to kill or ſteal. He alſo told them he had ſix thouſand men on the iſlands, and he could get men by ſending for them, if thoſe were not enough; that when he ſhould bring his men there, if any of the Indians choſe to join him they might, if not they might ſit ſtill. Bowles alſo informed the Indians that he was about to ſend letters for Georgia, and had pointed out an Indian who could talk Engliſh to bring them; the Indian thus appointed informed Durouzeaux he ſhould carry them to Beard's Bluff; but Durouzeaux directed him to carry them to the Rock Landing; and it was believed the letters were ſent off when I left the towns. The Indian who carried the diſpatches to General M'Gillivary, found the General indiſpoſed, he read the letters, and told the Indian he would make ſome letters in the morning; the Indian accordingly waited after breakfaſt, when M'Gillivary told him the Indians had thrown his talks away, they had made him aſhamed in his own country, and a liar to the white people; that they had taken a ſtranger's, and thrown away his, and now he had thrown theirs away, they might get ſome body elſe to make talks and letters for them. He then declared he ſhould leave the nation; a good many of the heads of the Upper Towns being preſent, craved him to ſtay; but he would not liſten to them; thoſe among them, he ſaid, which he thought to be ſenſible men, had taken a ſtranger's talk, a man who had deceived him once by telling him he was a great man, and when he aſked for his commiſſion, ſaid, he had left it at home: That by the ſpring he expected to ſee them all killed or drove, and then they would be glad to hear his talks; for when the Great King was here with all his people, and had ſuch of the Indians as choſe to join to aſſiſt, the Americans drove him and his people away, and what could they, with a handful of men, expect to do againſt the Americans? that he had kept peace for them a long time, but they would not find it ſo hereafter.

Uſachees, October 26, 1791.

By order of the Chiefs in Council met.

Gentlemen,

Feeling, with the deepeſt concern, the hoſtilities and bloodſhed, which have been produced by the differences, ſubſiſting between us and the United States, in all parts of our borders; we now offer our endeavours, in behalf of the four nations, towards terminating the preſent war, and adjuſt-

adjuſting ſuch terms of conciliation, as may decide for ever the matters now in diſpute.

You well know that the cauſe of diſcontent with us, has ever been the limits and borders of our country. Without entering into the particulars of this diſpute, as it relates to various parts of the inviſible line between us and the white people, we only beg you to conſider, whether on an inſpection of the map of this country, and the hiſtory of the laſt two centuries, it does not appear, that of the two people, it is the Indians, and not the white people, who have moſt reaſon to complain of ſtreightened limits.—We have retreated from the plain to the woods, from thence to the mountains, but no limits eſtabliſhed by nature or by compact, have ſtayed the ambition or ſatisfied the avarice of your people. But there is a time when political diſorders have their end, as you yourſelves have experienced, and we look forward to.

It is the ſolemn determination of all our chiefs, in council met, to adhere to a border fairly agreed upon; but ſuch agreement muſt be by national acts, that have the concurrence of the legiſlative council of the nation, and not a clandeſtine bargain with an unconnected individual, as this preſent pretended convention with Alexander M'Gillivray has been; ſuch tranſactions originate in fraud and always lead to animoſities and bloodſhed.

You ſhould be reminded that when his Britannic Majeſty had poſſeſſions in the Carolinas, Georgia and the Floridas, he never claimed any ſovereignty over theſe nations, but we continued, during all that time, ſpread over this country, and were conſidered the lawful owners of all the land not ſold by us to the Britiſh ſubjects.

We therefore conceive, and you well know, that no ſovereignty was ceded to you at the peace of 1783, except over ſuch land as was purchaſed by his Majeſty's ſubjects by a ſolemn treaty; and that we are now, as we always have been, an independent and free people. Knowing this and knowing our ability to maintain our independence, we view, with aſtoniſhment, the ſteps taken by the United States to rob us of our land.

We have now before us an act paſſed by the legiſlative body of the ſtate of Georgia, at Auguſta, dated the 20th Dec. 1789, intitled, "An act for diſpoſing of certain vacant lands or teritory within this ſtate;" we actually ſee our whole country laid out into diſtricts, without conſidering us to have any claim or right whatever to the country, which nature has beſtowed upon us, and of which oppreſſion or prejudice alone can attempt to rob us. We alſo ſee that numbers of men have ſolemnly engaged themſelves, and are now forming plans, to get poſſeſſion of our lands; this we ſee in a publication of this year, extracted from the minutes of the companies at Charleſton, dated the 14th January, and finally adjuſted and agreed upon the 5th of April, and we at this time ſee a military force brought within the borders of our country, who pretend to treat with us about a border to be obſerved in future between us.

Gentlemen, we do not underſtand your preſent proceeding, but as it is our wiſh to put an end to further bloodſhed, we propoſe therefore that you ſhould appoint one or more perſons, duly authorized by the Congreſs of the United States, to treat with the chiefs in council met, at the Uſachees, where all public buſineſs will be tranſacted as ſoon as may be: But ſhould your intentions be diſhoneſt, know that we ſtill have friends and warriors ſufficient to ſtain your land with blood, and that it is our ſolemn determination to ſell our lives with our country.

But peace is beſt for all men: We, therefore deſire you to conſider well the buſineſs now in hand, and let us know your determination as ſoon as poſſible.

By order of the Supreme Council.

Gen. Wm. A. BOWLES,
Director of Affairs, Creek Nation.

A Talk, receieved by Major Call.
November 6, 1791.

The White Bird king came over, attended by a chief warrior of the Cuſſettas, called the Mole, and George, the great warrior from the ſame towns.

The White Bird king began, and delivered a talk from the chief king of the Cuſſettas, called the Big Little Man, which amounted to this: that they were for nothing but peace and quietneſs, and wiſhed to take the white people all by the hand, and to keep a white path from here to the nation; that if a white man was killed above here as reported, they knew nothing of it; that the Cowetas, to whom the debt was due, had not yet ſent out a party to take ſatisfaction.

The chief called the Mole, delivered a letter from Bowles, (called by them the lying captain) directed to the commiſſioners of the United States, for ſettling the boundary line, &c. &c. which was read, after which the White Bird King, preſented Mr. Ellicot with a white wing which the Mole had brought down as a token of friendſhip, and to be ſent to Congreſs; he alſo requeſted ſomething white in return, to carry to the nation, to ſhew that the path was white.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.

Yeſterday ſailed for Philadelphia, the brig Philadelphia, captain Waters. In this veſſel went paſſengers, five Cherokee chiefs, a young man, and one woman, with Mr. Carey, their interpreter. The chiefs are charged with diſpatches from their nation to the Preſident of the United Sates.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.

The following meſſages from the Governor were on Thurſday delivered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To the Senate *and* Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* Commonwealth *of* Pennſylvania.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE directed the Secretary to lay before you, a copy of the repreſentation which I have juſt received from the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburgh, reſpecting their apprehenſions of an invaſion by the hoſtile Indians, of the probable accumulation of the enemy's numbers, and the defenceleſs ſtate of the frontiers. I ſhall tranſmit a ſimilar communication of this intelligence to the Preſident of the United States; and, I am confident, that every exertion will be made by the federal government, as well as by the government of the ſtate, to guard againſt and defeat the danger which threatens. For the preſent, however, I ſhall content myſelf with calling your attention to the ſubject; and aſſuring you, that every preparatory arrangement in the power of the executive upon this occaſion, will be made with deciſion and diſpatch.

(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1791.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

IN conſequence of the late intelligence of the fate of the campaign to the weſtward, the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburgh have convened and appointed us as a committee for the purpoſe of addreſſing your Excellency; the late diſaſter of the army muſt greatly affect the ſafety of this place; there can be no doubt but the enemy will now come forward, and with more ſpiri tand greater numbers, than they ever did before, for ſucceſs will give confidence and ſecure allies.

We ſeriouſly apprehend that the Six Nations, heretofore wavering, will now avow themſelves; at leaſt, their young men will come to war:—Be this as it may, the Indians at preſent hoſtile are well acquainted with the defenceleſs ſituation of this town. During the late war, there was a garriſon at this place, though, even then, there was not ſuch a combination of the ſavage nations, nor ſo much to be dreaded from them. At preſent, we have neither garriſon, arms, nor ammunition, to defend the place. If the enemy ſhould be diſpoſed to purſue the blow they have given, which is morally certain they will, they would, in our ſituation, find it eaſy to deſtroy us: and ſhould this place be loſt, the whole country is open to them, and muſt be abandoned. The ſafety of this place being an object of the greateſt conſequence, not only to the neighbouring country, but to the United States, as it is the point of communication to the weſtward, and the proper depoſitory of their magazines, it muſt be of the greateſt conſequence to preſerve it.

We ſtate theſe things to your Excellency, as the executive authority of the government, that if any thing can be done by your Excellency towards our immediate defence, it may be done; if not, your Excellency will communicate our ſituation to our ſtate Legiſlature, or to the general government, as may ſeem expedient or proper—having the higheſt confidence in your Excellency's good diſpoſition towards the citizens of this ſtate in general, and thoſe of this place in particular,

We are, your Excellency's
Obedient, humble ſervants,
A. Tannehill,
James O'Hara,
John M'Maſters,
John Irwin,
William Turnbull,
John Wilkins, jun.

Pittſburgh, 11th December, 1791.

To the SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* Commonwealth *of* Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN.

FROM ſentiments of humanity, and with a view to the improvement of that part of the law, which neceſſarily operates with its greateſt rigor upon the poor and the unfortunate. I have lately, in company with the Judges, examined the interior management of the Debtors', as well as of the Criminals' apartment of the Priſon of Philadelphia; and, I confeſs, that the pleaſure which I received upon this occaſion, in obſerving the order, the induſtry, and the cleanlineſs, that prevailed in the latter, was greatly diminiſhed by the extreme penury and wretchedneſs, that appeared in the former.

Upon enquiry into the cauſes of this painful difference, it is proper to ſtate, that I did not diſcover any reaſon to reproach the Keeper of the Debtors' Apartment, but only to lament the radical defect in our laws from which it proceeded; and which may be conſidered in two reſpects—the want of a proviſion for ſupporting the priſoner, whoſe very confinement raiſes a preſumption, that he has it no longer in his power to ſupport himſelf; and the want of a competent allowance, for the ſervices of the Keeper, who is, therefore, permitted to encreaſe the emoluments of his office, by vending liquors to the perſons committed to his cuſtody.

I am confident, Gentlemen, that your compaſſion and benevolence will be gratified, in having your attention called to this ſubject, which the Legiſlature alone can effectually regulate and reform. There are, at this inclement ſeaſon, many of our fellow creatures, who, under the ſeverity of civil proceſs, for trifling debts, are deprived of every opportunity of Induſtry, and languiſh in the jail, without clothes, without food, and without fire; while thoſe who are confined for their crimes, under the ſentence of our courts, enjoy every ſupply that is requiſite to maintain life, and are compelled to perform no greater labour, than, diveſted of the idea of puniſhment, would be proper for the preſervation of health——Thus to be a debtor, would ſeem to be more offenſive to the laws, than to be a criminal; and to be unfortunate, muſt, ſometimes, be more fatal, than to be vicious.

Permit me, therefore, Gentlemen, to offer to your conſideration, the propriety of making a proviſion, by law, for the maintenance of perſons, who are impriſoned at the ſuit of their creditors; for introducing ſome degree of order and comfort into their apartments; and for giving an adequate ſalary to the Keeper, in order to deprive him of every pretext for continuing the pernicious practice of keeping a tavern within the jail.

How far the expence of theſe regulations ſhould be borne by the public, or by the reſpective plantiffs, you will decide; but, at all events, the benign ſpirit of the conſtitution, the philanthropic diſpoſition of our conſtituents, and the characteriſtic attachment of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, to the principles of freedom, juſtice, and humanity, afford the ſtrongeſt aſſurance, that, when the indigent, the friendleſs, and the afflicted, are to be relieved, conſiderations of a pecuniary nature will never prevent, or impede, the exerciſe of your bounty.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, *December* 22, 1791.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Saturday, Dec. 24, 1791.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. M'Clenachan in the chair—to reſume the conſideration of the bill, for removing obſtructions in the navigable waters within this ſtate.

The two firſt ſections were re-conſidered, to introduce ſome amendments. The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th ſections then underwent ſeveral amendments alſo. Some debate took place on the propriety of a proviſion in the laſt ſection, which makes townſhips liable to a fine, if artificial obſtructions are permitted to remain within their limits. It was obſerved, that in ſome rivers, there were dams and obſtructions erected, before thoſe rivers were declared highways, and conſequently not in breach of any act; that to remove theſe, would be a great burden upon ſome townſhips---a burden that they ſhould bear no more than the expence of removing natural obſtructions. It was agreed that the removal of ſuch obſtructions ſhould be a ſtate charge. It was then ſaid, that the former ſtate laws had declared certain waters highways, obſtructions had nevertheleſs been erected in them; but as by thoſe laws the townſhips were not reſponſible for the execution of the proviſions they contained, it would be unjuſt to ſaddle them now with the expence of removing obſtructions placed in breach of them. The removal of theſe, it was generally agreed, ſhould it be at the expence of the county. Townſhips to remain reſponſible ſo far only as relates to obſtructions, which may be erected after the paſſing of this act.

The committee finally reported the bill, with a variety of amendments. They were read in the houſe, Read a ſecond time by ſpecial order, agreed to, and the bill, together with amendments, referred to Meſſ. Fiſher, Evans and Galatin, to introduce it in form, and agreeably to the principles adopted by the houſe.

The following meſſage and communication was received from the Governor.

To the SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the commonwealth of* Pennſylvania:

Gentlemen,

IT gives me great ſatisfaction to communicate to you a copy of a letter from the Preſident of the United States, from which you will obſerve, that exertions are making, under the authority of the Federal Government, to protect effectually the expoſed parts of the frontiers.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 24th December, 1791.

UNITED STATES, 23d December, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Excellency's letter of yeſterday, encloſing a copy of a repreſentation to you from the inhabitants of Pittſburg, relative to their apprehenſions, in conſequence of the late defeat of the troops under Major-General St. Clair.

I can, with great propriety, aſſure your Excellency, that it is my earneſt deſire that all the expoſed parts of the frontiers ſhould be as effectually protected, at the general expence, as the caſe may require.

I ſhall direct the Secretary at War to confer with your Excellency upon this ſubject, and to inform you of ſuch meaſures as have been directed, and are in a train of execution.

I am, with due conſideration,
Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency
The GOVERNOR of PENNSYLVANIA.

Theſe communications were referred to the committee appointed to conſider the application of the citizens of Pittſburg relative to the defence of the frontiers.

The brig Kitty, Capt. M'Alliſter, from Malaga, is arrived at Reedy Iſland. She cleared out of this port for Spain the 1ſt of September laſt.

The Brig——Glover, from Oporto, is arrived at Marcus Hook. The brig Betſey, Eagleſon, is on ſhore inſide of Cape May.

The Ship Nancy, Gleen, is arrived at New-York, from St. Andero, in 69 days.

Extract of a letter from Fort Hamilton, dated November 10, 1791.

"Before this reaches you, the account of the late expedition, with the misfortunes attendant thereon, will, no doubt, be publiſhed in the news-papers—or at leaſt partially ſo.

"In my laſt I mentioned to you an account of every day's march, with a draft of our route, &c. but as all my papers and baggage fell into the hands of the enemy, this is out of my power. The army had advanced within about 30 miles of the Amie Towns (perhaps a ſhorter diſtance) and on the morning of the 4th were attacked by the ſavages on all ſides. The engagement ſoon became general, and in a few minutes many officers and men were cut off. The fire of the enemy was chiefly directed at the officers, who were diſtinguiſhed by their dreſs. They ruſhed on the artillery heedleſs of their fire, and took two pieces in an inſtant. They were again retaken by our troops; and whenever the army charged the enemy, they were ſeen to give way, and advance again as ſoon as they began to retreat, doing great execution, both in the retreat and advance. They are very dextrous in covering themſelves with trees; many of them however fell, both by the infantry and artillery. After the army had been engaged for near two hours, moſt of the officers being killed or wounded, and the men continuing to fall at every fire, the General ordered the remainder of the army to charge and break through the enemy, which they effected—a retreat then took place. The ſavages purſued four or five miles; and in this diſtance, no doubt, killed many of the wounded and others. Next to the brave officers and men who fell, I regret the loſs of the artillery; ſix or eight pieces fell into their hands, with about 400 horſes, all the baggage, ammunition, and proviſion of the

This is a fatal ſtroke to the United States—ſo much ſo, that it will be difficult to eſtabliſh hereafter what might have been done this campaign with little expence, had proper arrangements been made.

"It was ſo late in the ſeaſon before the army took the woods, that all the forage was deſtroyed by the froſt; neither cattle or horſes could ſubſiſt, which obliged the army to move ſlow, and gave the enemy time to collect. Independent of this, we ſeldom had more than two, three, or four days' flour on hand at a time: this created great uneaſineſs in the army. On the 31ſt October, a number of the militia deſerted; and about three o'clock on the ſame day, the firſt regiment was detached on the road leading to Fort Waſhington, and did not again join the army until another retreat. Indeed, I think it a fortunate circumſtance that they were detached; for, had they been there, they would only have ſerved to ſwell the numbers of ſlain, and made the ſacrifice on our part greater. Six hundred well choſen riflemen from the frontiers of Pennſylvania, Vermont, and Virginia, would have done more execution than all our force combined together. The army muſt now be new modeled; and I hope it may chiefly conſiſt of riflemen, and well appointed cavalry—ſuch as I have already mentioned, who I am ſure will not ſerve for two dollars per month——what a pitiful eſtabliſhment. True, men may be enliſted for that ſum, to make up numbers, deſtroy proviſions, and enrich the enemy."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this City.

"——— The inſurgents ſet fire to different parts of the town of Port au Prince at the ſame time; 30 ſquares were reduced to aſhes in the ſpace of one hour; almoſt all the flour and other proviſions have been conſumed.

"The cannonading laſted one hour, afterward the muſketry played during the remainder of the day and the following night. There is no doubt but many perſons have periſhed, and the houſes which have eſcaped the conflagration were afterwards pillaged by the banditti of the town. Such was the ſtate of things on the 23d ult. in the evening: there was reaſon to fear for the remaining part of the town and adjacent country."

PHILOSOPHICAL-HALL, Dec. 16.

The following Addreſs was preſented in a full Meeting, 1791.

To DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſquire, L. L. D. Preſident of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge.

SIR,

THE American Philoſophical Society embrace the preſent occaſion of a meeting for ſtated annual buſineſs, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Nov. 15, addreſſed to their Treaſurer; in which you are pleaſed to inform him, that "You have paid the debt of £. 308 due to the late Judge Hopkinſon, and will lay the bond and mortgage before the Society," expreſſing your hopes that this benefaction on your part, may "encourage the Society to exert themſelves to get rid of ſome other heavy debts and incumbrances."

This renewed inſtance of your liberality, joined to the conſideration of the illuſtrious part which you have taken in their labours for many years paſt, hath made ſuch an impreſſion upon them, that they are at a loſs in what manner they can beſt expreſs their *gratitude*, or their reſpect and veneration for your name.

At any time, and in any country, ſuch a "brilliant preſent" would indicate a mind that can feel the inſeparable connexion between *learning* and human felicity. But in the preſent ſtate of our finances, it is a moſt important benefaction; and a noble ſpecimen of literary patronage in a young empire, where many other improvements muſt ſhare with the arts and ſciences, in the public attention and bounty.

We are ſenſible of the neceſſity of extinguiſhing the other heavy debts of the Society, with all poſſible ſpeed; and have appointed a proper committee to deviſe ways and means for that purpoſe.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Society,

At a meeting held this 16th day of December, 1791,

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
JONATHAN WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL MAGAW,
JOHN EWING,
WILLIAM SMITH,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Preſident of the Society was pleaſed to return this Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſatisfaction I feel in contributing ſomething towards promoting ſcience, the intereſts whereof are, I am perſuaded, inſeparable from thoſe of humanity, is greatly increaſed by your very polite approbation.

My ſincereſt wiſhes are, that this inſtitution may ever merit public encouragement, and enjoy the patronage of the generous and the good.

It never can be conſidered as the duty of a private citizen, to expreſs even a hint which, in any reſpect, may tend to embarraſs the government of the United States. He ought to be aſſured of facts before he ventures on reprobation; and he ought equally to be poſſeſſed of due documents, before he adopts the language of praiſe. To place due confidence in our governors, at the preſent criſis, is unqueſtionably right. We have no juſt ground for accuſing any department of adminiſtration. Yet we muſt lament a misfortune, which, partially conſidered, is truly to be deplored. A number of brave men have periſhed in a conflict with the ſavages. But certainly a Hannibal is not at our gates: we are not attacked by Carthaginians, rich, diſciplined, and reſpectable; but an enemy, which has generally, and almoſt univerſally, retired before us.

The public credit of our country has aſſuredly received no ſhock from this event; and every ſpecies of commercial buſineſs is conducted with uſual punctuality and deſpatch. As well might a boyiſh incendiary excite ſerious apprehenſions, as a ſavage enemy give riſe to real alarms.

Yet public precaution is ever neceſſary, and government is not deficient on the preſent occaſion. Our public councils are active in the cauſe of our intereſts; and we may juſtly rely on their wiſdom and foreſight. Confidence is juſtly due to their deliberations, and ſucceſs muſt reſult from their prudence. The event alluded to, has probably been providentially permitted to convince us, that policy ought ever to be cautious, and valour indefatigably exerted.

Very ſanguine hopes were entertained at the time of the eſtabliſhment of the Bank of the United States, of its eminent utility to trade. We have ſeen its firſt operations. Though the tranſactions of a Bank are not expoſed to view, yet enough is conjectured, and on very ſatisfactory grounds, relating to the great extent of its depoſits and diſcounts, to juſtify the concluſion that our firſt hopes will not be diſappointed—certainly the affairs of a trading country cannot be well managed, where a bank of extenſive circulation is not in being. The utility of a bank is little ſhort of that of a canal; it opens a trade where obſtacles not leſs ſtubborn than thoſe of nature's make, would have prevented any without it.

The late fires which have diſtreſſed a part of the public, were ſolely kindled by the hand of a malevolent boy, who, after an examination before the mayor, uniformly perſeveres in his declaration, that he alone was the actual incendiary, and that no other perſon was in any degree concerned in his villainy. The panic therefore excited on that occaſion, muſt ſubſide; and age, ſickneſs and debility may take their uſual repoſe. It muſt however be confeſſed, that the conduct of this boy has been artful and atrocious, and can ſcarcely be paralleled.

Total number of paſſengers and ſervants arrived at the port of Philadelphia from the 27th October, 1790, to the 27th October, 1791, two thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-four.

Letters from Fort Waſhington mention, that General St. Clair received eight balls through his hat and cloathes, during the bloody conteſt with the Indians on the 4th of laſt month, and that he was the only officer on horſe-back that was not killed or wounded in the battle. General Butler fell while he was converſing with his ſurgeon who ſtood by his ſide. A ball pierced his foot as he lay on the ground. This gallant officer and hero died beloved and lamented by all who knew him. He ſerved with uncommon reputation during the late war. He entered the Britiſh lines at Saratoga among the foremoſt of the American troops, and ſhared with General Morgan in all the dangers and honors of the campaign of 1777. In private life he was modeſt—gentle—and juſt. An amiable widow, and ſeveral young children, together with an aged father and five brothers (the laſt of whom were all bred to arms) will long, very long lament in him the loſs of the kindeſt friend and tendereſt relations.

We can inform our readers from the beſt authority, that in the late action of the 4th of November, under Major General St. Clair, the following gallant conduct of Major Butler, brother to the late General Butler, who commanded one of the battalions of levies from this ſtate, took place: the Major having received the wound which broke his leg, he retired to be dreſſed, and the moment it was over, got himſelf put upon a horſe and returned to his battalion, and continued with it until it was ordered to retire.

To the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled:

The memorial and addreſs of the people called Quakers,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

That deeply affected with the great effuſion of human blood, and the ſlaughter of our fellow men in the late conteſts with the Indian natives, we ſincerely lament the miſeries and diſtreſs which theſe mournful circumſtances have produced, and may be yet further encreaſed if the ſame hoſtile meaſures are continued.

We conceive it to be our duty, and among our rights as citizens, to ſuggeſt to you our painful feelings on the ſubject: a ſerious and deep conſideration of its importance, being among the moſt intereſting objects that can claim the attention of the guardians of the public welfare; we therefore ardently deſire, that under the influence of true wiſdom, you may be directed to purſue ſuch pacific meaſures as have been heretofore experienced to be ſalutary and effectual in ſecuring peace and friendſhip with the original owners of this land, whoſe religious inſtruction and civilization, if rightly promoted, may tend to this deſirable end;—believing the bleſſing of a righteous God, who made of one blood all nations of men, will be graciouſly vouchſafed to thoſe who on the principles of juſtice and mercy uſe their endeavours to prevent the ſhedding of human blood and to promote love and peace among men.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to repreſent our religious ſociety in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland and Virginia, held in Philadelphia the 16th day of the 12th month, 1791.

Signed by

SAMUEL EMLEN,
And forty others.

*** THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to atttend a General Meeting, on Monday, January 2d, 1792, at the uſual place, in Lodge Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC,
For the Year 1792.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."*

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON Jun. No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the College,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

Doctor Hill's American Balſam,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black Horſe-alley, in Second-ſtreet; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the Subſcriber at her place, in Blockley; price 6/6*d.* a bottle, and by the dozen, 6/. a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 26 years ſo well known in America, that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German, on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle; then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs. There are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which give ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American Balſam performed perfect and effectual cures. Its fame is ſpread almoſt every where: it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects. Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſement, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American Balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young junior, and ſenior, it devolves on the ſubſcriber, as ſiſter to William Young jun. botaniſt.

December 27. ‡ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

PART of that Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, late the property of RICHARD MARGERUM, deceaſed, containing 112 acres of arable land, both upland and meadow, and plenty of more meadow may be made, as two conſtant ſtreams run through the land; it is well timbered, a great part cheſnut of a very quick growth, a large apple orchard of natural and grafted fruit, and plenty of other good fruit trees, with two frame houſes, kitchen and waggon-houſe, and a pump of good water near the door, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kirkbride, late Mahlon, deceaſed, and others; about a mile and an half from Eſquire Yardley's merchant mill, and near the ſame diſtance from Col. Ogden's, at the Delaware works.

Likewiſe 100 acres, all plowland, fertile and good, whereon are a good dwelling houſe, frame barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit, a large grove of young thrifty timber, conſtant water to every field, bounded on the river Delaware, with a large and beautiful proſpect, Trenton in full view, contiguous to ſhad and ſummer fiſheries, and it is very probable that one of great value may be erected on the premiſes, as it has the advantage of being the loweſt on the ſtream. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the above tracts, may have them on ſlow payments, and full poſſeſſion the firſt day of March next, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HENRY MARGERUM.

December 12, 1791. *

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

Best possible image.

WANTED,

Two or three ROOMS, genteelly furnished,

With the use of a Kitchen. Enquire of the printers. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 147½ acres, or thereabouts, situate in the township of Oxford, in the county of Philadelphia, about 8 miles from the city. On said Plantation are a dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, a good bearing orchard, 12 or 14 acres of timothy meadow; about 40 acres of woodland, and a spring of water near the house. The whole is under good fence, and may be entered upon next spring. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH PAUL, at the Spring Mills, in Whitemarsh township, or the subscriber near Chesnut-hill, at the Wissahickon creek, Germantown township.

Twelfth Month, 16th, 1791. ‡ MARY PAUL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL ROBESON, junr. late of Vincent township, in the county of Chester, accomptant, deceased, are desired to make payment of their respective debts to the subscriber; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Executor.

And all persons indebted to the late partnership of SIMMONS and ROBESON, of this city, lumber merchants, are also desired to pay their respective debts to the subscriber; and those who have any demands against the same partnership, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement, to

EDWARD SIMMONS, Surviving Partner and Executor, &c. of Samuel Robeson, junr. deceased.

Philadelphia, December 20th, 1791, §

ON Friday, the thirtieth instant, will be exposed to public sale, a PLANTATION, situate in North-Wales township, Montgomery county, containing 53 acres, adjoining the great road leading from Philadelphia to Maxatawny, twenty miles from the former, and also adjoining the Swedes ford road, eight miles from Norristown, ten acres thereof being good woodland, seven acres meadow, and a bearing orchard, the remainder arable land, whereon are erected a stone dwelling house, two rooms on a floor, well finished, and a cellar under the whole, and a two story stone kitchen, a well of excellent water near the door, and a large barn; said plantation is convenient for any public business, and has for many years been occupied as a tavern. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN MARTIN.

December 15, 1791. *

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE subscribers, proposing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Nest, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next spring; and will in the mean time contract with suitable persons of the above descriptions, to give them constant employment. The above works are situate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewistown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, 19th December, 1791. c. 4 m.

Bank of North-America,

8th December, 1791.

THE Stock-holders of the Bank of North-America are hereby notified, that an Election of twelve Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market streets, No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As also, a large and general assortment of other Goods, as usual.

HORSE THIEF!

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen, the night of the 19th instant, a black HORSE, full fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a thin mane hanging to the right side, not a lofty carriage, lately shod all round with steel toed shoes, about nine years old, hath been used to a team, and is a good leader. Whoever takes up the said horse, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

Upper Darby, Dec. 20, 1791. ‡ JOSEPH BONSALL.

A WATCH was found by the subscriber, at the Widow Litle's Ferry, on Susquehanna, with a silver case, and china face. The owner by applying to Benjamin Heacock, living in Darby township, Delaware county, proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

December 12th, 1791. *

TAKEN up yesterday, a Red COW with a white face, having a rope round her horns. The owner of said COW may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living in Kensington, in the township of the Northern Liberties.

MARTIN WORKNAUGHT.

Nov. 19th, 1791

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 26th of November, 1791, from the subscriber, living near Ridgeley's Furnace, in Baltimore county, state of Maryland, a small NEGROE MAN, named BEN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, very active, a good waggoner and plowman, or can do any thing of plantation business, as well as any man; took with him two or three suits of good cloaths, amongst which are, a light coloured coat, black velvet breeches, cotton and thread stockings, and a Holland shirt. It is likely he will change his name and cloaths, as he is a very artful fellow, a great thief and a dreadful liar, and drinks little or no spirits. Whoever apprehends and secures him, so that his owner may get him again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, Three Pounds, if 40 miles, Five Pounds, if 100 miles Ten Pounds, if 200 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

December 7, 1791. MICAJAH MERRYMAN,

A STRAY COW, of a light brindle colour, sometime in June last, came to the place of the subscriber, in New-Lane, between the Ridge Road and Schuylkill, two miles from the city. The owner of said cow, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 5, 1791. PHILIP SUPER.

BETHLEHEM STAGE.

THE subscribers, Frederick Beutel and Adam Lukenbach, beg leave to inform the Public, that their Weekly STAGE, between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, will now cease, during the winter months. They propose that their Stage shall again regularly and weekly go from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, from the beginning of April next, so that the Stage will start from Bethlehem on the first Monday in April, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and so each Monday in every week during the season, to be in Philadelphia on Tuesday forenoon; and to set out from the tavern of Mr. George Lesher, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Third street above Race street, Philadelphia, every Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, and return to Bethlehem Friday forenoon. If it shall be found necessary, during the ensuing summer, to run two Stages every week, so that the additional Stage sets out from Bethlehem every Friday morning, and in return from Philadelphia every Monday morning, public notice will be given.---Sensible of past indulgence and favours received from the public, the subscribers will use their utmost endeavours to deserve it also in future, by having convenient carriages, plying in springs, and by having sober, careful and intelligent drivers, and hope the tavern-keepers on the road, where they propose the Stages shall stop, viz. Thomas Brown, John Rothdrock, Thomas Craig, and John Moore, will accommodate the Passengers in the best manner possible, and to their satisfaction.

The distance of the above taverns are, from Bethlehem to Thomas Brown's 12 miles; to Rothdrock's 12 miles; to Craig's 10 miles; to Moore's, at Jenkingtown, 11½ miles; to Philadelphia 10½ miles.

The payment, as usual, for every passenger, with 14lb. package, Fifteen Shillings, from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, and the same in return, way passengers three-pence per mile, and for every letter two-pence.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Bethlehem, December 5, 1791.

THE Subscribers hereby inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened an OFFICE in Fourth, between Walnut and Spruce streets, lately occupied by Edward Shippen, Esq; where they carry on the business of buying and selling real estates on commission, letting lots on ground-rent or lease, &c. in city or country, procuring money on interest, and drawing deeds and other writings. They have now for sale, houses and lots in almost all parts of the city and districts; ground rents; several very valuable country seats near the city; plantations and tracts of land in most of the counties in this state. Any person desirous of purchasing, by calling at said office, may see a description of them, with the price and terms of payment.

EDWARD BONSALL,
ISAAC BONSALL.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 13, 1791. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail last night, at West-Chester, in the county of Chester, two villains---one, who calls himself John Johnston, is a stout thick-set fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with dark short hair, had on a new pair of blue cloth trowsers, and a short sailors jacket of the same, a little hat narrow in the brim, but no stockings, fat full-faced, with a down ill look, and is fond of liquor, had on his neck an iron collar, with a chain fastened round his breast; the other calls himself Joseph Smith, but is thought to be a wrong name, is a straight made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, had on a blue coattee, a corduroy jacket and breeches, a wove pair of brown stockings, a high crowned hat, much worn, bound round with black tape, and when talking twists his mouth. Any person apprehending and securing said villains, in any jail in this state, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

December 12, 1791. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, situate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, part of the estate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Rulisf's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, situate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limestone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at least 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Ash, Poplar, &c. which, as it is situate near the river, must, in a short time, answer a valuable purpose. There is a considerable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Postes has lived for several years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and saw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands surrounding this tract are of a rich soil, but too stony for cultivation, so that they will always afford a sufficient outlet and range of pasture in the Summer season for great numbers of cattle, which must render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raising grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¼ acres and allowance, situate on Jones's creek, on both sides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eastern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in such manner as to take in little broken land; at least 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large stream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be easily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is so well furnished with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it must be a good stand for a tavern, store, or other public business---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, situate on the west branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the second mountain, about 4 miles north east of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's saw-mill, the lines are so run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of stones, of an excellent rich soil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the best of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is sufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of pasture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer season, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the size on that side the mountain.

4. One small tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, situate in the bend of the West-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine swamp, the other timbered with Oak, easy clearing and well suited either for meadow or plough land. The creek also affords two very convenient seats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapest rate, having sufficiency of fall, and water enough at all seasons for several saws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable seat for a Saw mill, also a good settlement for a tradesman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Grist-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would suit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, situate between Michael Old's mill and Josiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 or 60 acres of the best meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, some meadow and plough land cleared, and an old house standing on the premises, situate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very stony for that country, surveyed and returned, situate on the road from Emanuel Gonsales's mill to the Shawhollo settlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, situate on the west side of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from said Shawhollo settlement, has a stream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, situate on the abovementioned road, which passes through the west end of it, about 4½ miles south of the Shawhollo settlement abovementioned. It is supposed that about 100 acres of this tract consists of good meadow ground, most of it open bottom, some of it covered with Maple, Alder and Ash, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Bushkill, the abovementioned road passes through the north easterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles south of said Shawhollo settlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a small proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, situate in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnson's forge and mill, about the same distance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Musconecunk.

For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Esquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subscribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Trustees of the estate of Abel James.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said Abel James, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requested to produce them to either of the Trustees above named. eotf.

NATIONAL GAZETTE,

Published at No. 239, High-street, Philadelphia.

THE publication of this paper began on the 31st of October, and will continue to be published regularly on Monday and Thursday mornings.

The price to subscribers will be three dollars a year; the first half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of subscribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

No advertisements are to be admitted, except to a number not exceeding a page, without a supplement; the other three pages to contain a miscellany of the most interesting intelligence, collected not only from the foreign and domestic newspapers, but also from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the most authentic information relative to the affairs of the United States and Europe. In addition to this shall be inserted, a summary of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States; politics, poetry, and literary entertainment in general.

In this paper the Editor engages to support, as far as a newspaper can with propriety be said to support, the great principles upon which the American revolution was founded, and which alone can preserve the blessings of liberty to this extensive empire; an empire in which the experiment is now making, whether or not the assertion of the European philosophers be true---*That a pure republic can never long subsist, except in a very limited territory.*

Convinced that a dissemination of useful knowledge is the best means to preserve alive the spirit of rational liberty in every country, no pains will be spared to make such selections, and publish such essays, as shall appear best adapted to this purpose.

Persons at a distance, who may procure fifteen subscribers, and will become responsible for the subscription money, shall receive with a packet a sixteenth gratis.

Advertisements, articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received at the Office, by the Editor.

November 12. P. FRENEAU.

To be LET, for the term of two Years,

VINCENT FORGE, with all the Buildings and upwards of 300 acres of Land, Grist and Saw-Mill, all in good repair; there are in the Forge 4 fires and 2 hammers, situate in Vincent township, Chester county, on that noted stream of water, called French Creek, which is sufficient to drive the said Works at almost any season of the year. There is on the premises, a sufficiency of meadow, the upland good for grain, and may be entered on the 1st day of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to †

THOMAS BULL, and } Guardians.
HENRY CHRISTMAN, }

Vincent township, Chester county, Nov. 17, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, late of Horsham township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, on bond, note or book debt, are desired to discharge the same within three months from the date hereof, otherwise legal means will be made use of for the recovery thereof, without further notice. Also, those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for settlement.

Nov, 14, 1791. † WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

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